FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 NOVEMBER 1985

Lebanon

Beirut radio announced that fighting in West Beirut was to end at 1000 (0800 GMT) 22 November with the implementation of a cease-fire agreement, but a later report by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon claimed that neither the Amal and Nationalist Party fighters nor the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) gunmen had observed the cease-fire. Following contacts with PSP leader Walid Junblatt and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a 21 Nove.nber meeting attended by former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Amal and PSP security officials released a statement that accused forces "hostile to the nationalist line" of trying to depict the current "security setback" as a PSP-Amal clash, Beirut radio reported. The statement appealed to Amal and PSP members to "restore calm." On the same day, however, the radio announced the official cancellation of a 22 November national day reception at the presidential palace because of the "deteriorating security situation" and, in a 22 November report that preceded the cease-fire announcement, warned that all parts of West Beirut were "unsafe."

Sudan

An "authoritative source" at the Foreign Ministry told SUNA that the U.S. advisory to its citizens not to travel to Khartoum conflicts with the "spirit of friendship and cooperation" that was confirmed during Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah's recent visit to the United States. In a domestic development, police opened fire on demonstrators protesting the continued detention of National Party leader Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush 21 November, SUNA reported, adding that 22 of the demonstration's leaders were arrested.

Egypt

President Husni Mubarak declared that he will not abrogate the Camp David accords and that he will not restore relations with Arab countries if the restoration is conditional on such abrogation, KUNA reported. In an interview with KUNA's director, Mubarak said he is "not prepared" for the declaration of war that would be necessitated by an abrogation of the Camp David commitments but added that Egyptian-Israeli relations are currently "in a state of freeze."

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi General Command Communique carried by Baghdad radio announced that Iraq's air force "strongly pounded" targets on Khark Island 21 November, setting them on fire. In another development, SUNA disclosed that Iran has agreed to release 60 Sudanese POW's, noting that they are expected to arrive in Khartoum "next week."

PLO

A joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee began in Baghdad 21 November under the chairmanship of Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio announced, adding that the PNC leadership was also attending.

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PLO Official: New Developments With Libya Expected

GF211006 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Nov (WAKH) — Abu Marwan, PLO representative in Morocco, has expressed his great satisfaction with the statements made by Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, Libyan secretary of the general people's congress for foreign liaison, in which he said that there are no differences between the PLO and Libya.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* published in Abu Dhabi today quotes Abu Marwan as saying that he also welcomes Tripoli's invitation to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat and its willingness to receive him on the road of liberation. He affirmed the PLO's willingness to carry out full coordination with Libya in order to confront all the perils that threaten the Arab nation, represented by the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Libyan revolutions.

The Palestinian official indicated that there are contacts between the PLO and Libya which were crowned by the visit to Tripoli by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and the talks which he held with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Abu Marwan said that he expects a big development to take place in the next few days in Palestinian-Libyan relations.

Joint Forces Attack ASL Positions in S. Lebanon

18-19 Nov Attacks

JN191817 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-Lebanese national joint forces launched several attacks against military positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the so-called security belt, which is still occupied by the Zionist forces in southern Lebanon, last night and this morning. The attacks, in which machineguns and rockets were used, caused severe damage to the positions as a result of fires, and a number of agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these operations but did not refer to the losses inflicted on the agent militias. It said that its forces and the agent militias shelled the townships of Jarju', Habbush, and 'Arab Salim as well as the city of Nabatiyah with artillery and heavy machineguns. Several houses were destroyed and a number of innocent citizens were wounded.

Central, Eastern Sector Attacks

JN201805 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The heroes of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces launched a rocket attack against two military positions belonging to the militias of the so-called army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the central and eastern sectors of southern Lebanon at dawn today. The two positions were directly hit, a number of military vehicles were damaged, and a number of agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The heroes of the joint forces also launched five successful attacks against positions belonging to the so-called ASL in the border strip area in southern Lebanon during the past 2 days. These attacks were aimed at the agent militia positions in Hasbayya, Marj 'Uyun, Nabatiyah, and Bint Jubayl.

PLO Radio Details Anti-Israeli Operations

JN211850 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1647 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

1. One of our groups of fighters launched an incendiary bomb attack yesterday evening against a Zionist bus carrying a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers as it passed near 'Azzun. The bus sustained grave damage, and a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers were variously wounded.

2. Our heroic revolutionaries launched a machinegun attack yesterday against a Zionist vehicle belonging to Zionist settlers as it passed near the settlement of 'Otni'il in the Hebron hills. The vehicle was damaged, and a number of Zionist settlers were either killed or wounded.

3. One of our groups of fighters launched an incendiary bomb attack the day before yesterday against a Zionist military vehicle as it passed on the Khan Yunis-Rafah road in the occupied Gaza Strip. The vehicle was burned, and its occupants sustained various injuries.

Despite the armed cordon imposed by the occupation forces on the scenes of the operations and Zionist precautionary measures, our groups of fighters managed to withdraw from the scenes of the operations with complete success. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The Zionist enemy radio admitted these operations but, as usual, did not mention any losses. It said that its forces, which were rushed to the scenes of the operations, began intensive searches and arrested several Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being involved in these operations.

OPEC-Style Metal Group Forming To Pressure U.S.

GF211148 Manama GULF MIRROR in English 21 Nov p 1

[Article by Clare Gabriel]

[Text] Gulf aluminium chiefs are playing a leading role in setting up an OPEC-style pressure group which aims to revolutionise the world aluminium market.

Bahrain and Dubai aluminium firms are in the forefront of ten international aluminium companies which are banding together to fight U.S. domination of the market.

The small aluminium producers are standing up to U.S. smelters whose refusal to cut production has forced market price for the metal to its lowest ebb in five years.

One exploratory meeting held by the ingot sellers in Buenos Aires in September resulted in some cutbacks by the U.S.

Another meeting is planned for Austria in January and it is expected that efforts could be made to widen membership and put further pressure on the U.S.

"The idea is to have a reasonable association of aluminium producers which want to see the aluminium industry preserved," said one Gulf source.

Producers who met in Buenos Aires did not come up with a pact on prices and production, but it is clear that after another meeting such an agreement could be made, he said.

"The meeting gave a hint that very expensive producers should cut back," said the source.

Since the meeting there have been three or four major cutbacks by North American producers.

The countries which met at the invitation of Argentinian smelter Aluar, together control one sixth of the world's ingot supply.

They are Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Brazil, Dubai, Egypt, Indonesia, Norway, Switzerland and Venezuela.

These producers both private and state-owned, do not have the U.S. advantage of downstream industries to supply their metal to.

So they are facing a battle for survival in the oversupplied world market.

U.S. producers are barred by anti-trust laws from taking part in negotiations with competitors.

However, overseas producers are hoping the Reagan administration will provide tariff protection for their metal imports.

Aluminium market price is now at its lowest for five years at $1,050 a tonne, although prospects look brighter for the start of 1986.

BAHRAIN

Iraqi Foreign Minister Holds Talks With Counterpart

JN211658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Manama — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met in Manama today with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah. 'Aziz said later that he and the Bahraini foreign minister reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries, the situation in the Arab Gulf area, and current Arab developments. He added that the two sides' viewpoints on the situation in the region were identical and that they were in agreement on how to tackle it.

Tariq 'Aziz emphasized the need for joint Arab action in order to strengthen Arab solidarity. He said: Iraq believes that Arab solidarity is the effective means that will enable us to confront dangers and achieve pan-Arab objectives, especially the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

Comments Following Talks

GF211257 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0945 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Manama, 21 Nov (WAKH) — Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; and Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, held a meeting in Manama today.

Following the meeting, Tariq 'Aziz told WAKH that he had reviewed with the Bahraini foreign minister bilateral relations and the situation in the Arabian Gulf region, in addition to current Arab developments. He added that the views of both sides, concerning the situation in the region, were similar and that they have agreed on how to confront the situation.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that the basic aim of the GCC countries and Iraq is to seek an end to the war and to consolidate security and stability in the Gulf region based on respect for their sovereignty and nonintervention by any country in the internal affairs of another. He said: "We are in agreement on this and we will work together in every way to achieve this goal."

Tariq 'Aziz emphasized the need for joint Arab action to achieve solidarity. He said: "Iraq believes that Arab solidarity is an effective method which would enable us to confront dangers and achieve pan-Arab goals, particularly the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights."

The Iraqi deputy prime minister lauded the efforts of the GCC countries designed to end the Iraq-Iran war by peaceful means. He stated that Iraq is in agreement with its sister countries in the GCC and that it encourages their initiatives in this regard. He added that the GCC countries also encourage the Iraqi initiatives to achieve the same goals, particularly as the countries of the Arabian Gulf are subjected to the same threats as Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz referred to the efforts of the Arab reconciliation committee. He affirmed Iraq's willingness to cooperate sincerely and constructively with the committees to clear Arab differences which were formed at the Casablanca summit.

He noted that Iraq has renewed its readiness to respond to the efforts and goals of the noble committee during its first visit to Baghdad recently, under the chairmanship of His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard.

Concerning the task of the first committee, charged with resolving the differences with Syria, he said: "A limited low-level meeting was held which had no tangible results."

He stated that concerning the task of the second committee, it has held extensive meetings in Rabat which were useful. He indicated that the Iraqi side presented its point of view and listened to the viewpoint of the other side. Iraq is now waiting for the committee to continue its contacts, he added.

The Iraqi official stated that he expects the ministerial followup committee to visit Tripoli today and Baghdad tomorrow. He said: "Iraq will continue to work with the committee in a positive and constructive spirit in order to achieve the committee's aims."

'Aziz arrived in Manama yesterday and immediately after his arrival met with His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, and delivered to him an oral message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. The message dealt with bilateral relations.

Departs 21 Nov

GF211745 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Manama, 21 Nov (WAKH) — Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz left Manama today for home after a two-day visit to Bahrain.

Before departure, Mr 'Aziz said that he conveyed a message to H.H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn dealing with bilateral relations and current developments in the region.

The Iraqi minister said that his talks with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammed ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah were comprehensive and covered bilateral relations, the situation in the Gulf region and Arab and international issues. Views were identical towards various issues, 'Aziz pointed out.

He praised progress and prosperity achieved by Bahrain in various fields.

Regarding GCC efforts to end the Gulf war and resolutions of Muscat summit toward this issue, Mr 'Aziz said his countrys aim is to end the war, "Iraq welcomes any effort for this purpose," he added.

He affirmed his countrys readiness to cooperate with all efforts and initiatives to end the war and achieve peace in the region.

KUWAIT

Assembly Speaker Receives PRC Vice Premier

LD212213 Kuwait KUNA in English 1304 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 21 (KUNA) — National Assembly Speaker Ahmed 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'dun Thursday received the Chinese vice premier for economic affairs and the delegation accompanying him.

Talks with Yao Yilin, who arrived here early today on a tour of a number of Arab Gulf states, covered bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

KUNA: 'Little Substantive' Result from Geneva Summit

LD211545 Kuwait KUNA in English 1454 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, Nov 21 (KUNA) — The first Soviet-U.S. summit in six years came to an end here Thursday, with very little substantive emerging from it, particularly for the Middle East.

No agreements on major topics were reached by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan, and the most positive thing to have come out of the three days of meetings was a decision to meet again next year.

The main agenda item in the six hours of private talks between the two leaders, and several more of plenary session involving top advisers, was nuclear arms limitation.

In particular, the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative, star wars, proved the biggest bone of contention, with the Moscow team arguing that no progress could be made unless it was abolished, and Washington insisting it would press ahead with the project.

In a post-summit press conference Gorbachev made his view of the U.S. stance in Geneva [known] in a very emphatic fashion.

"The American side turned out not to be ready yet to take any big, basic decision," he commented.

The final communique issued today contained no concrete advances with regard to the arms talks.

In essence it said merely that the two sides would "accelerate the work" at the long-running limitations talks.

Similarly, most of the other points in the communique contained the same expressions of goodwill, but little in real terms.

The two sides, for example, expressed their interest in strengthening the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, by enlarging its membership, but did not say how this might be achieved.

On chemical weapons they reaffirmed a determination to prohibit them and to destroy all stocks, through an international convention, but did not propose how to break the deadlock on previous negotiations for this.

The "real agreements" of the Geneva winter summit started with the decision for the leaders to have another summit next year, and for foreign ministers to meet regularly to discuss international trouble spots.

Also, a safe air corridor for north Pacific routes had been agreed upon, as had the opening of consulates in New York and Kiev.

The other substantive items decided upon were to collaborate in thermo-nuclear research and environment protection, and to institute a series of cultural, educational, sports and medical exchanges.

But some of the most immediate and potentially dangerous threats to world stability were given just a cursory review during the summit.

Among these were the continuing Israeli problem, the six-year Gulf war, the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, western support for South Africa, superpower rivalry in the Central American region and tensions in South-East Asia.

While both sides professed to have given these issues a thorough airing in Geneva, they did not even bother to mention them specifically in their final statement.

All there was on this was one sentence saying top-level exchanges of view on regional questions would take place regularly.

The Middle East was hardly mentioned in any of the numerous summit press briefings during the three days of meetings.

One small item that did emerge, such that it was, was that U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy would be going to the region at an unspecified date to talk to Arab leaders and the government of the Jewish state about what had happened in Geneva.

The summit did nothing to ease the plight of Palestinians living under Israeli military occupation or in terrible conditions in refugee camps around the region, nor did it help stop the bloodshed in the Gulf front lines or the civil war in Lebanon.

However, the fact that the two superpowers have agreed to continue to talk offers up the faint hope that in years to come they might break through the barriers of mutual suspicion and take real steps to solving the main problems of the age.

OMAN

Jordan's King Husayn Departs Muscat 21 Nov

GF211225 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1045 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 21 Nov (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan and the delegation accompanying him left Muscat today. He had participated in Oman's celebrations of the 15th anniversary of its national day.

The Jordanian king was seen off by His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman; and senior Omani officials.

Sudan's Siwar al-Dhawab Comments Before Leaving

JN211005 Khartoum SUNA in English 0928 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 21 (SUNA) — TMC [Transitional Military Council] Chairman Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab returned here yesterday concluding a three-day visit to Oman during which he attended the sultanate's National Day celebrations.

In a press conference upon his departure, Siwar al-Dhahab expressed appreciation of Garang's acceptance of the principle of dialogue. Garang had earlier said he would not talk to either the Military Council or the cabinet but welcomed dialogue with the alliance. However, later on he declared his movement would send a delegation to Khartoum.

Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab told the newsmen efforts aimed at curbing famine in Sudan proved successful thanks to helpful sisterly and friendly countries.

While in Oman, Siwar al-Dhahab conferred, seperately, with heads of state and representatives of Egypt, Pakistan, Kuwait, Brunai, Maldives, Qatar and Arab Emirates.

SAUDI ARABIA

'Source' Denies Interest in Replacing 'Arafat

LD212138 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2020 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Riyadh, 21 Nov (SPA) — In response to the report published in the foreign report bulletin of the *ECONOMIST* magazine dated 21 November 1985, to the effect that Saudi Arabia has made a decision together with a sisterly Arab state to replace Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, a responsible Saudi source has told SPA that this report is absolutely unfounded. The source added that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while denying this report, affirms its commitment to its known permanent policy aimed at leaving total freedom to the Palestinian people to make any decision they see fit in the interest of their fateful issues. Moreover, it is not the Kingdom's policy, as is known, to interfere in the affairs of others.

Press, Radio Commentators Analyze U.S.-USSR Summit

Jeddah Radio

GF211954 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 85

["News Analysis" by Salih Hasan al-Tuwati]

[Text] At the conclusion of the U.S.-Soviet summit, U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev [name as heard] announced their agreement that any winner in a nuclear war will be a loser, and that it is impossible for either of them to win a nuclear war. That is why they should absolutely not become involved in such a war. Moreover, efforts should be made to avert a war between them whether this war is nuclear or conventional. This is nothing new. Therefore, the two sides have failed to reach an agreement like SALT I or SALT II, which was not ratified by the U.S. Congress. This was expected from the beginning, owing to the size of the difference in views on this matter between Moscow and Washington.

Without attempting to belittle the effect of this conference, the summit succeeded undoubtedly in opening the blocked roads of dialogue at the summit level between the leaders of the most powerful countries in the world. If matters proceed as expected and impediments on matters hammered out do not emerge, the dialogue between the two nuclear superpowers will continue. This will curb the intensity of the cold war which has accompanied the arms race — as Soviet leader Gorbachev revealed in his press conference which he held in Geneva today. He said that his meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan will not change Moscow's firm objection to the U.S. star wars program and to the demand that the door to the arms race in space must be closed. In light of this very statement by Gorbachev it becomes clear that the two sides will continue to produce and deploy nuclear arms if an agreement contrary to this is not achieved between them later on. Gorbachev fiercely warned against the continuation of the U.S. plan aimed at deploying arms in space, saying: If the United States insists on proceeding with its plan, then the possibility of achieving an agreement to limit nuclear arms will be doubtful and the military rivalry between the big countries will be substantial, the results of which are hard to predict and difficult to retreat from by then because it will be impossible to control.

Gorbachev presented a big concession in case the United States decided to abandon its plan. The concession was the Soviet Union's readiness to discuss cutting the number of nuclear arms possessed by the two countries by half and permitting the observation of Soviet nuclear arms over its territories by an agreement to limit arms and achieve strategic balance between the two countries.

In light of the context of the joint statement and the statements of the U.S. officials and the Soviet chairman on the issues that were discussed at the Geneva summit it becomes clear that the concentration was on the improvement of relations between the two parties with opening new contact channels between them on the highest level. The talks concentrated on regional conflicts, particularly issues concerning the Middle East problem, and more on the principles than the details as was stated in the statement of the Soviet leader. They agreed to continue contacts to expand the areas of joint cooperation, which means that the regional conflicts still occupy the end of the list in the political interests of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Riyadh Radio

LD212220 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Commentary by Husayn al-Askari]

[Text] The U.S.-Soviet summit has ended after 2 days of intensive talks between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev. It is premature to say whether the summit was successful in realizing the hopes pinned on it or whether the opposite is true, because a long time must pass before matters appear in their true form. However, this should not prevent us

from looking at the developments that accompanied the meetings of the two leaders, which gave the impression that the two have reached a solution to some problems but differed on others. This is natural amid the circumstances surrounding relations between Washington and Moscow, primarily the crisis of trust which continues to govern the way each side views the other.

As is known, the idea dominating the behavior of the two superpowers is the defense of each one of its interests against attempts by the other side to harm them. However, there are broad lines which each of them should not transgress in the rush to achieve what it wants; these are basic truths and the United States and the USSR are eager not to breach their commitment to them. Yet there are marginal interests — or more precisely there are sudden gains which appear every now and then in the shadow of changing economic and political changing factors — which lie outside the circle of the broad lines acknowledged and agreed by both sides since the end of World War II, which dictate that both Washington and Moscow deal with them in a way which depends on the ability of each other of them to get the biggest share of these gains. Hence, differences inevitably emerged over the division but both sides must in the end reach agreement on dividing the available interests irrespective of the damages which might harm the interests of others when considering that the prevailing understanding and economic power.

From this understanding, it seems that the meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders which ended in Geneva yesterday has produced some agreement but at the same time has not produced an agreement on a range of issues, especially the ones which directly touch on the interests of both sides — whether at the level of military supremacy or control over elements making the international division — because each one of them refuses to be second in the international arena, though the United States is eager to keep the USSR as number two in this arena. Therefore, some time will pass before the true results achieved by U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev are known.

AL-JAZIRAH

GF220635 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The Geneva summit has ended and both leaders have left Geneva. Reagan went to Brussels to brief his NATO allies on his talks with the Soviet leader and Gorbachev went to Prague, where he will apprise the USSR allies on the results of the summit as a first step in briefing the communist countries.

Commenting on the summit in its editorial today, the newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* says that a number of important issues were discussed and that the talks were not limited to the issues between the two great powers. The talks included many issues of mutual concern to both the East and the West, not just disarmament and the nuclear presence in Europe. In addition to the contents of the final statement on the summit, which showed that the two leaders tackled nearly all the current issues and concerns, the move by Reagan and Gorbachev toward their allies means that there are important issues and points discussed at the summit that were not included in the final communique. Washington and Moscow believe it is better to advise their allies of such matters directly without involving the media.

UAE

Talks Held With SFRY Foreign Affairs Officials

GF210759 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1710 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Nov (WAM) — Ya'qub al-Kandi, director of the foreign affairs department at the UAE Foreign Ministry, received today Zivorad (Kovacevic), SFRY secretary of international cooperation, [name and title as received] and his delegation. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed developments in the Middle East region and issues of interest to the two countries.

The SFRY official arrived in the country today from Muscat en route to Yugoslavia.

PDRY

Chairman Cables GDR's Honecker on Treaty Signing

GF171519 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, congratulated Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council in the GDR, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed by the two friendly countries.

The cable said that recent years have affirmed the depth and strength of the principled struggle relations between the two parties and countries. The cable said that this treaty has come to firmly establish relations and pave the way for new dimensions, which will support this treaty with all possibilities of continuing, growing, and becoming stronger.

The cable expressed great appreciation for the continued unlimited support that the GDR provides in all fields of life in the PDRY and which effectively contributes to bolstering and developing our economy and various establishments.

The cable pointed out that the coming years will witness further development of those relations in the service of the joint goals and the unified struggle for the progress of the two peoples and for the victory of the joint issues on an international level and in the direction of bolstering international stability and a firm foundation for international peace.

Minister Praises Relations With Oman

GF211401 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 20 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Salih abu Bakr ibn Husaynin, member of the YSP Central Committee and PDRY minister of transport, has emphasized

that his country's participation in the Sultanate's 15th national day celebrations and the exchange of visits and meetings between officials in the two countries are an important contribution to improving and enhancing the historical relations between the two fraternal countries.

In a statement to *'UMAN*, he said: The meeting held recently between aviation officials from the two countries is considered an advanced step toward expanding relations in this field. He stated that he believes it is necessary to enhance bilateral relations in the communications field because it is important for expanding the ties between the two fraternal countries and peoples.

The PDRY minister of transport indicated that some positive steps have been taken since the agreement on principles and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. He expressed satisfaction over the results the technical committee charged with demarcating the borders between the two countries have achieved during its three previous meetings. He expressed the hope that the committee's next meeting, scheduled to be held in Aden shortly, will achieve good results. He indicated that he expects that the two ambassadors will present their credentials in the near future.

Concerning the PDRY's foreign policy, he stated that one of its bases is coexistence among different social systems. He indicated that the establishment of relations between Oman and the USSR was a positive step toward strengthening security and stability in the region.

YAR

YAR-Tunisian Joint Statement Issued 20 November

GF211525 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1843 GMT 20 Nov 85

["Text" of joint statement issued in Sanaa and Tunis on 20 November at the conclusion of the visit to the YAR by Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. At the honorable invitation extended by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, the YAR prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and interior minister, paid an official visit to the YAR on 19-20 November 1985, leading a high-ranking delegation.

The brother guest and the accompanying delegation were cordially received. This reflected the profound and genuine brotherly relations between the two countries and their brotherly peoples. Heading those who received the guests were brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, in addition to senior government and Yemeni Armed Forces officials. The guest was honored to meet with brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General Peoples Congress, to whom he conveyed a cordial message from his brother, President Habib Bourguiba, which expressed the sincere feelings of fraternity and the wish to develop and consolidate relations between the two countries.

It also included an invitation conveyed to brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress to pay an official visit to the fraternal Tunisian Republic. The president leader gratefully accepted the invitation, the date of which will be set at a later time.

The two sides held various official meetings. The Yemeni side was led by His Excellency Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee. The Tunisian side was led by Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and interior minister. Among those taking part in the talks on the Yemeni side were brother Ahmad al-Anisi, communications and land and air transport minister; Hasan Ahmad al-Lawzi, information and culture minister; brother Salih al-Ashwal, the YAR ambassador in Tunis; Dr Muhammad Yahya al-'Adi, the prime minister's adviser for economic and financial affairs; brother Ahmad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; brother Fathi Salim, central organ for planning under secretary; brother Hasan Dalal, director general of economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry; brother Muhammad Abu Lahhum, director general of bilateral cooperation at the central organ for planning; and brother 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Wali al-'Uman, director of the Arab Affairs Department at the Economy and Industry Ministry.

On the Tunisian side, present were brother Abderrazak Kefi, information minister; Mohamed Kraiem, transport minister; Ahmed ben Arafah, secretary of state for international cooperation; His Excellency Brother Chadli (Thoucar), the Tunisian ambassador in Sanaa; His Excellency Brother (Zuhayr al-Shili), the prime minister's adviser; Brother (Reda ben Salalah), the official in charge of the Prime Minister's Office; Brother 'Ali (Takaia), director of bilateral cooperation with Asian, African, and Eastern countries at the Foreign Ministry; Brother (Al-Munsif) (?al-Brimi), director general of trade at the National Economy Ministry; and Brother Mohamed (Batour), economy adviser at the Tunisian Embassy in Sanaa.

The talks were held in an atmosphere which reflected the depth of the fraternal bonds between the two countries on both the official and popular levels. Issues of bilateral relations were discussed.

The two sides expressed their deep satisfaction with the excellent level of relations between the two fraternal countries. They affirmed their determination to continue their efforts to consolidate and develop relations in favor of the common interests of the people of the two friendly countries. This materialized with the signing of the air transport agreement between the two countries and the executive program for information media cooperation for the years 1986-87. Special ratification documents concerning the economic, technical, and scientific agreement signed on 27 March 1985 were exchanged. Also, the minutes of the meeting between the Yemeni and the Tunisian sides were signed on the occasion of the visit of Brother Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and interior minister, in order to:

1. Exchange expertise in development and planning, to establish joint projects, invest capital in both countries, and to develop the trade exchange within the framework of an organized agreement between the two sides to hold trade exhibitions in the YAR and Tunisia in order to become mutually acquainted with the local products to bolster trade;

2. Organize site visits for Yemeni and Tunisian delegations during the next few days to study the possibilities of cooperation and the implementation of joint projects in spinning, textiles, sewing, the planting of cotton, canning, fodder preparation, public works, and services;

3. Open talks before the end of the current month between the concerned committees and establishments in both countries to sign long-term trade agreements to supply Yemen with olive oil, semolina, meat, chemical fertilizers, and other commodities and industrial products;

4. Provide every kind of facility and encouragement to the Tunisian products exhibition to be held in Sanaa during the first quarter of 1986;

5. Intensify the technical cooperation, bolster the Tunisian cultural mission in the YAR, and encourage the distribution of cultural and literary production between the two countries; also, to cooperate in agriculture, health, social affairs, and labor, in addition to mutally recognizing legislation related to the health field.

The two sides expressed their desire for the joint Yemeni-Tunisian committee to follow up the implementation of all of the aforementioned.

'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani briefed Mr Mohamed Mzali and the delegation accompanying him on the YAR's achievements in various fields of development, the most prominent of which being the historic Ma'rib Dam project, symbol of Yemeni civilization and the hope of the future, promising goodness and prosperity, as well as the petroleum and mineral discoveries; all are the result of the wise guidance of the political leaders led by brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

He also described the democratic experience implemented by the YAR, embodied in the establishment of the General People's Congress, which set the national charter as a guide for political work encompassing all the citizens, and which considers democracy to be the only course for national work in both its political and developmental aspects.

'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani also explained to Mr Mohamed Mzali and the members of the delegation accompanying him the steps realized between the two parts of Yemen to restore national unity to its natural course embodying the will of the people in both two parts, thanks to the honest direction of the leaders of the two parts, led by brothers Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium.

In his turn, brother Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and interior minister, explained Tunisia's development experience and democratic policy under the leadership of the great struggler, His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, and its achievements in economic, educational, and social fields. He pointed out the efforts still being exerted by his excellency for the unity and construction of the Arab Maghreb as a first step toward the desired Arab unity.

The fraternal Tunisian delegation led by His Excellency Mohamed Mzali visited the Great Mosque, Sanaa University, and some ancient Sanaa districts. The Tunisian prime minister and interior minister and the members of the delegation accompanying him expressed admiration for the Yemeni civilization landmarks and appreciation for the great efforts exerted by the YAR under its wise political leadership. They expressed complete satisfaction with the progress and achievements in development witnessed by the YAR in various economic, social, educational, and construction fields, the greatest proof and most obvious indication of the official and popular cohesion in development along the path of comprehensive flourishment and construction toward a better future for the Yemeni individual.

The two sides reviewed many Arab and international issues of mutual concern, foremost being the Arab-Israeli struggle and the armed Israeli aggression against the sovereignty of the Tunisian state and its territorial integrity in early October 1985, in which the blood of innocent Palestinian and Tunisian martyrs was shed. The two sides denounced the continuation of the terrorist policy and the aggressive practices of the Zionist entity against the Arab countries and other countries, thus violating the UN principles, all moral values, laws, and international norms. The Yemeni side renewed its total denunciation of the Israeli raid and expressed its effective solidarity with the fraternal Tunisian people. The Tunisian side expressed deep gratitude for the YAR's stance on the Israeli aggression, a stance originating from a deep feeling of unity between the fraternal Tunisian and Yemeni people.

The two sides agreed that the Palestinian issue represents the essence of struggle in the Middle East and expressed their strong conviction that a just and lasting peace in the region can only be achieved based on enabling the Palestinian people to practice their constant and inalienable rights, represented in their right to return to their homeland, the restoration of their legitimate rights and the establishment of an independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides called on the international community to bear its responsibilities and make every sincere effort to find a just, durable, and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East issue and force Israel to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem.

While reviewing the current situation in the Gulf region, the two sides expressed their concern and regret. They called on Iraq and Iran to halt hostilities to preserve the resources of the two Muslim countries, to stop bloodshed, and to settle disputes through

peaceful means, however complicated the disputes may seem. They expressed support for the efforts the ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, international organizations, and all peace-loving countries are making in this direction. They expressed satisfaction over Iraq's response to all peaceful efforts being made.

The two sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon. They stressed the need for a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory in implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions and reiterated the continuation of their full support for the unity and complete sovereignty of Lebanon within its territory and under its legitimate authority.

The two sides reviewed overall developments in the Arab region. They affirmed the need to continue efforts to achieve Arab solidarity, to remove all differences, and to settle them through constructive fraternal spirit to devote all time to facing challenges.

While reviewing the international situation, they expressed concern over the increasing international tension which complicates and disturbs international relations. Therefore, they emphasized the need for the return of detente, the outlet for this critical international situation. They expressed full support for the people of Namibia and South Africa in their just struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

The Tunisian side expressed deep thanks and admiration for the hospitality and warm welcome it received during its stay. The hospitality and welcome reflected the ties of fraternity and family relations between the people of the two countries; they also reflected the strong desire to establish fruitful and honest cooperation to meet their expectations. Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and interior minister, extended an official invitation to brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, to visit Tunisia. He offered the invitation, the date for which is to be set later, with thanks.

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives, Makes Statement

GF220540 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived at Sanaa International Airport at 1530 today on an official visit to our country that will last several days. The visit comes in response to an invitation from brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress.

A big official and popular welcome was held for His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal. Foremost among those who welcomed him were brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress; brother 'Abd al-Karim al-'arashi, vice president, chairman of the Constituent People's Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee; and brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee.

Later, the two leaders left for the VIP lounge of Sanaa International Airport for a short rest, where His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal made a statement to the media. In his statement, the king expressed his great happiness about this visit. He said: I cannot find the words to express my happiness about this visit. This visit is a wish that came true today. He said: I am proud to convey to all my brethren here all love and respect from the people of Jordan.

In his statement, His Majesty King Husayn said: This visit will be a new beginning for closer cohesion and more work toward our joint goals in this great homeland and will bolster the excellent relations between our two countries. He said those relations are developing in various fields. He expressed his pride and said that the two countries are working to serve the interests of our Arab nation and that their goals are identical.

His Majesty King Husayn concluded his statement by saying: This visit will give me the opportunity to acquaint myself with the views of the brother president and to discuss the issues of mutual concern that serve our joint march, God willing.

Meets With 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih

GF220803 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received in his office yesterday His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan. The two leaders held a closed meeting during which they exchanged views on current Arab issues. Later, they led the official YAR-Jordanian talks wtih members of both delegations present. During the meeting, the current situation in the Arab and international arenas, matters of mutual concern, bilateral relations and means of bolstering them were reviewed in a manner that serves the common interests of the Arab and Muslim nation.

At the end of the meeting, medals were exchanged by the two leaders. The brother president gave his brother King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan the medal of the Republic, which is the highest state medal, in appreciation by the YAR leadership, government, and people of the stand adopted by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's king, government, and people toward the national issues. King Husayn of Jordan thanked the president for this high medal. He gave his brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih the Al-Husayn ibn 'Ali medal, the highest medal in Jordan, in expression of the appreciation of Jordan's king, government, and people for the YAR president's national stands and as an expression of pride and respect for these stands.

Leaders Exchange Speeches

GF220840 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secre-

tary general of the General People's Congress, last night held a big dinner banquet in honor of His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan and the delegation accompanying him. During the banquet, the brother president and His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal exchanged speeches. The brother president made the following speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Majesty Brother King Husayn ibn Talal, brother members of the accompanying delegation, attending brothers: Allow me to welcome you in your second country, the YAR, among your brothers who hold Jordan in their hearts and highly appreciate the position Jordan occupies in the forefront of the pan-Arab conflict with the Zionist enemy, who usurps Palestine and parts of the dear Arab territories. Your brothers also admire Jordan's stand as a struggling country against the rancorous Israeli enemy.

Your Majesty, the great role Jordan is playing under your leadership in support of Arab rights and in stopping the Zionist rashness in implementing his expansionist ambitions in the Arab territories and his continued efforts to control and usurp more of these territories has a great effect on the march of Arab struggle. This is not strange in view of Your Majesty's wisdom and policy and the faith and courage of the fraternal Jordanian people. Since the Zionist onslaught against Arab territories in Palestine, Jordan has occupied a forward position in the struggle as one of the Arab countries resisting the policy of planting the alien Zionist entity in the Arab territories. Under your leadership, your country has proved, on all occasions and along the frontline, of which Jordan forms the longest part, that it measures up to its responsibility in preserving Arab rights and the Arab issue. It has defended them with the courage of the honest soldier, and it has preserved them with the determination and faith of the courageous strugglers.

Your Majesty, the relations between our countries are distinctive and good. There is fruitful cooperation between our fraternal countries and people. The visit to our country by you and the delegation accompanying you is a practical embodiment of the real, increasing development in the fraternal relations and all aspects of the existing cooperation between the two fraternal countries. This visit is also an indication of sincere desire and determination to continue to develop these relations and to expand them in various fields and aspects in harmony with the aspirations of our fraternal people, who stand on solid ground in their cooperation and relations and who are linked by ties of Arab fraternity based on unity of language and religion and by ties of the same blood and destiny. These relations serve the interest of the Arab nation and will enhance the nation's strength at present and in the future.

Your Majesty, dear brothers, the current situation that our Arab nation is passing through is the most critical situation it has experienced in its long history. Indeed, it is the most complicated situation. Enemies are pressing against the nation from all sides. However, what is reassuring is that inter-Arab relations have begun to undergo a considerable development in recent months as a result of the positive resolutions that were adopted by the Arab summit in Casablanca. This summit formed many Arab committees in which a number of Arab countries are participating. These committees are carrying out their pan-Arab and Islamic duty in clearing the Arab atmosphere. Thanks to the sincere efforts that they have made, and thanks to the fact that the concerned Arab leaders have carried out their pan-Arab duty, these committees have made considerable progress. This makes us hopeful of their ability to overcome all obstacles and adversities.

Our Arab cause, the Palestinian cause, requires us to make all possible efforts to restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to return to their homeland and set up an independent state on their national soil under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. In this regard, we praise the struggle of our brothers the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, who are patiently and steadfastly bearing the consequences of the fierce Zionist occupation, while they are convinced that their cause is just and that victory will come, God willing.

Your Majesty, the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war also constitutes an escalating threat to the Arab and Islamic nation. This was is dissipating the energies of two neighboring Muslim peoples. It is also weakening the Arab and Islamic nation in the face of its real enemy — the Zionist entity. We appreciate the stand of fraternal Iraq toward the Islamic and international efforts to halt this war through peaceful means, and we also call on brother officials in the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the call for peace and cooperation and to cooperate with these efforts in order to preserve the blood of Muslims and their resources.

Your Majesty, we are fully confident that your visit will be a prominent mark in the history of the fraternal relations between our countries and peoples. It will also positively contribute to enhancing their cooperation for their interest and for the interest of the entire Arab and Islamic nation.

I once again welcome you and all the accompanying brothers. Peace, God's mercy, and benedictions be upon you.

King Husayn also delivered a speech, in which he said: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Your Excellency, Brother President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, honorable brothers: With feelings of sincere fraternity, I greet you, and with happiness I am honored to be with you on this blessed day which gives me a good opportunity to meet you, your colleagues, and the brotherly people of the fraternal YAR. I thank you for your honorable invitation, which has given me this special opportunity to visit the lofty Yemen in order to convey to you — president, government, and people — the greetings, love, and appreciation of the government and people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It is a good opportunity to which I have been looking forward in order to see closely the cradle of the civilization of the Arabs, one of the treasures of their heritage, and one mark of their dignity. It pleases me to express my thanks and appreciation for your warm welcome and the hospitality which are marks of the genuine Yemeni people and their noble, strong feelings.

Your Excellency, in the years before the Casablanca summit last August, dialogue between Arab governments ceased. Dialogue was replaced most of the time by conflicts and confrontations. The result was that a situation of paralysis dominated the Arab will, and fragmentation and disintegration characterized joint

Arab action. The Arab nation paid a high price for that. Energies and resources were dissipated in the wrong direction, an inclination toward selfishness and fragmentation gained momentum, and our nation and states lost respect and were not taken seriously. Institutions of Arab cooperation and integration were blocked as a result of their action being subjected to factors of political differences. The framework of the Arab League had almost lost its content.

In view of this situation, it was natural that the enemies of the nation — covetous and expansionist — made active efforts. The Iraq-Iran war entered its sixth year because of the Iranian regime's intransigence and its determination to continue its aggressive war against fraternal Arab Iraq, which every day records pages of heroism and sacrifice in defense of itself and its nation. Israel is continuing to perpetuate its occupation of Arab territories by changing their demography, controlling their resources, and persistently practicing oppression and repression against their legitimate people and owners. Our Jerusalem — the Jerusalem of the Arabs and Muslims, the Jerusalem of Muhammad, God's prayers and peace be upon him, and of Christ, peace be upon him -- has borne the brunt of the results of this blatantly aggressive policy. The Arab will was paralyzed; nothing was done except the issuing of condemnations and protests. Amid this fragmentation, we in Jordan, like you in the YAR, adhered to principles of Arab solidarity and joint Arab action and its charter. We supported the fraternal Iraqi Arab people in their just and honorable defense of their land and nation and in their sincere call to settle their dispute with their Muslim neighbor, Iran, through peaceful means. We adopted this stand because we are eager to stop the bloodshed and preserve energies and resources and out of our conviction that relations of good neighborliness between the Islamic Republic of Iran and its neighboring Arab Gulf countries are essential.

We also supported the Palestinian people in their plight and in confronting the attempts to uproot them from their land and efface their national identity. We supported the Arab political option represented in the resolutions of the 1982 Fes summit in reaching the 11 February agreement with the PLO, the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. This agreement governs Jordanian-Palestinian relations in a way that harmonizes with the distinguished relations that link the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and which will bring good to them and bring the glorious Arab nation good, strength, and prosperity. We consider this initiative to be a link in a chain of joint Arab actions and a conscious practical attempt to muster Arab will and mobilize Arab energies by making collective efforts to liberate the occupied Arab territories and restore the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate national rights before it is too late and before disaster ensues, God forbid.

It pleases me to laud your responsible Arab stand on such national issues and its positive effect in halting the breakdown of Arab solidarity. We are anxious to cooperate and concert our efforts to revive and galvanize Arab solidarity.

On the basis of such a premise, we reiterate our firm stand on the need to convene an Arab summit because it is the most important institution for joint Arab action. Also on the basis of such a premise, we responded favorably to the invitation of brother King Hassan II to take part in the extraordinary summit of August 1985 — a summit that resulted in the formation of committees to clear the Arab atmosphere. We cooperated sincerely and faithfully with the committee charged with the task of clearing the air between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the fraternal Syrian Arab Republic. The committee has made tangible progress along this path; a chapter has been closed, and a new chapter has been opened, praise be to God. We shall make our utmost effort to develop relations between the two fraternal states, not only in order to confront the challenges and threats, but also to work with sincerity and firm determination to strengthen Arab solidarity, thus acting upon our belief that we have common goals and objectives and that our Arab nation has a common destiny and faces a common threat. We hope that, God willing, we will be successful in our endeavors so as to fulfill the goals of our nation.

Mr President, a vast area of common interests shared by our two fraternal countries encourages us to develop and expand our bilateral cooperation within the framework of our belief in joint Arab action and in consolidating Arab solidarity. I express my great pride in the existing cooperation between our two countries in several fields, and I affirm that our meeting with you in Sanaa on the soil of this good land will contribute to the strengthening of such cooperation so that it will cover wider horizons. Such cooperation will bring benefits and strength to our two peoples, and will consolidate the fraternal ties and close links that bind them together. It will also embody the principle of mutual help and integration, and we urge the implementation of such a principle upon all other peoples.

Mr President, honorable brothers, allow me to reiterate my thanks and gratitude for the great hospitality, warm welcome, and noble generosity you have extended to us. We ask Almighty God to grant you success in leading your people toward their goals and objectives; He is the best guardian and the best supporter. Peace, God's mercy, and blessings be upon you.

Mubarak on Camp David, Arab Rapprochement
LD220950 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0740 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Nov (KUNA) — President Husni Mubarak has declared that he will not abrogate the Camp David treaty and will not restore relations with the Arab countries if this restoration is conditional on the abrogation of that treaty. President Mubarak was speaking in an interview granted to KUNA Director General Birjis al-Birjis during his visit to Oman for the Omani national day celebrations.

President Mubarak said that it is impossible for him to abrogate the commitments and pledges into which he entered with Israel because this will mean the declaration of war between Egypt and Israel, and this is something he is not prepared to do because he is busy with improving the conditions of his people who number about 50 million.

President Mubarak said that Egypt's relations with Israel are in fact in a state of freeze after he recalled the ambassador from Tel Aviv. He affirmed that he will not hesitate to expel the Israeli ambassador from Cairo if Israel's actions necessitate such an expulsion. He also said that: "Those who are asking me to abrogate the Camp David agreement want to slaughter the Egyptian people and I will permit no one to slaughter this ancient noble people."

Asked what his position would be if there were a popular desire for such an abrogation, President Mubarak said: "We are more aware of our conditions and circumstances, and those who claim that the Egyptian people reject the agreement are not telling the truth."

President Mubarak said the Arabs must forget the question of the abrogation of the Camp David agreement, because he will not abrogate it as this abrogation is impossible. He added that he will allow no one "to drown my country and I. We must consult the people about this matter, and if the people agree to it, then they are free to do so, but you have to look for someone other than me to carry this out."

He added that there is no alternative for the current situation other than by continuing with the settlement process. He expressed doubts about the call for building up the Arabs' own capabilities to face up to Israel, pointing out that this is impossible "because the United States is behind Israel and because the USSR guarantees its existence. Those who call for the elimination of Israel and for throwing it in the sea only kid themselves and their peoples, because such calls are nothing but glittering slogans."

With regard to Egypt's relations with the other Arab countries President Mubarak said that it is the Arabs who severed relations and froze them with Egypt, and hence if they wish to restore these relations they should be the ones to restore them but unconditionally. "As far as I am concerned," he said, "I am not prepared to bow, because I have my pride and I will not beg for the restoration of relations."

President Mubarak rejected the criticism made against Egypt for attempting unilaterally to solve the Middle East problem, and said that the agreement with Israel has restored to him the Sinai and its natural wealth without bloodshed and without abandonment of the principal cause [Palestine question]. However, he said: "We like no one to impose anything on us and we do not like to impose anything on anyone else. You want to take away all services [as received] from the Egyptian people so that they may think about this or that country. But this is something we cannot accept. I think of myself first and then I will think of the others."

President Mubarak said that under the Camp David agreements, Israel committed itself to accepting autonomous Palestinian rule linked with Jordan. But the negotiations on this matter, he said, have reached a dead end, because Israel does not wish to abide by such a historic document, and this part of the Camp David agreements is now virtually dead and attempts are being made to solve the Middle East question on the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

Asked why Egypt did not sever its relations with Israel after the latter invaded Lebanon, President Mubarak said: "How can you ask me to take a measure when you are the cause of the problem in Lebanon by provoking the Jews? Besides, the Arabs occupied Lebanon even before Israel did." He affirmed that there is no difference between an Arab occupation and an Israeli occupation even if the Arab occupation is carried out for the sake of imposing Arab unity by force.

Asked for his views on the Jordanian-Egyptian-Palestinian rapprochement and Syria's absence from it, President Mubarak said that he does not object to Syria's inclusion in the settlement process, adding that he cannot understand how Syria can be opposed to Israel while also agreeing to the Fes Arab summit conference resolutions that call for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

He reiterated that he does not oppose rapprochement among the Arab countires, but he rejects any rapprochement with his country if it is conditional.

President Mubarak said that the severance of relations with Egypt was imposed on the Arab countries at the Baghdad summit conference. However he did not elaborate on this point.

President Mubarak blamed the Arab leaders because they sent a ministerial delegation at the time to meet with the then President Anwar Al-Sadat, saying that this constituted an insult, and adding that if this had happened to him, he would have gone even further and would have probably refused to receive the ministerial delegation or to talk to it.

He said that things might have gone differently if the Baghdad summit conference had sent a delegation at the level of heads of states to discuss with President Al-Sadat the question of peace with Israel.

President Mubarak blamed the Arabs for adhering to rejection, saying: "We as an Arab world have become known for rejecting everything and will continue to reject until the whole of Palestine is lost."

Reminded that Egypt is part of the Arab world, President Mubarak said: "We have suffered greatly with you because of this excessive rejection. We are professors in rejection and know nothing but rejection. We do not know how to say yes at all."

Asked if he intends to surprise the Arab people, he said "The time for surprises has ended and I have no occupied territory so that I may make a surprise."

President Mubarak denied that there are any American bases or forces in Egypt except those forming part of the Sinai peace-keeping force.

President Mubarak said that his concern is now focused on the development of services and solving economic problems on the basis of a well-studied 5-year plan which is now being implemented despite some difficulties, in order to ensure growth for the Egyjptian people, raise their standard of living and create work opportunites.

Asked about the incident of the hijacking of the Egyptian airliner by American military planes following the crisis of the Italian liner *Achille Lauro*, President Mubarak said that the Tunisian Government's cancellation of its ealier permit for the plane to land contributed to the hijacking operation.

President Mubarak said that the Americans asked the 6th Fleet to be on the alert after Tunisia was informed of the time of the plane's flight, although at the time no one knew the identity of the persons on board. But the Tunisians, he said, referring by this to Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, informed the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tunisia that the decision to cancel the permission to land was a government decision and was irrevocable.

UAE Paper Predicts Mubarak Visit to USSR

GF180928 Doha QNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Nov (QNA) — Press reports indicate here today that President Husni Mubarak will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of December at the invitation of the Soviet leaders.

The UAE newspaper *AL-WAHDAH* cited diplomatic sources in Cairo as saying that the visit of the president is certain. This visit falls within the framework of the recent Cairo Declaration, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, and the call to hold an international peace conference on the Middle East.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Geneva Summit

JN211804 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1744 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Huda Tawfiq report from Cairo]

[Text] In the first Egyptian reaction to the U.S.-USSR summit communique, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that the Geneva communique reveals the desire of both countries to resolve the major problems between them and to refer the other topics on regional conflicts to the experts so they can exchange views.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: While it is premature to judge the results of the summit, we still consider the summit a step in the right direction.

Regarding the two superpowers' agreement to continue to hold consultations on regional conflicts, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid's comment was: We will be open-minded about these consultations. We will be ready to hear the views that will be presented to us.

Tomorrow Egypt will receive U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who will meet President Husni Mubarak on Saturday. Murphy will inform Cairo of the result of the Geneva summit and whether there is anything new on the possibility of cooperation between the two countries on the Middle East issue.

Impact of Geneva Summit on Mideast Explored

Cairo Radio View

NC211438 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "On the Sidelines of the U.S.-Soviet Summit in Geneva"]

[Text] The most important issue on the agenda of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Geneva is the mutual reduction of nuclear weapons and an end to the arms race. Even the most optimistic person could not say that this problem will be resolved at the conference, or even in the near future. However, agreement might be reached on some specific steps to be taken in this area.

The second most important issue is that of the world's regional disputes and hotbeds of tension, of which the Middle East problem tops the list. The Middle East issue has been rendered complex by the addition of difficulties such as the Lebanese crisis and the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran to the standing Palestinian problem. The fundamental reason for this is superpower rivalry in the exercise of influence and the pursuit of interests in the region, both economic and strategic.

We do not believe that the Soviet Union will renege on its stand on the Palestinian issue. Through an official Soviet spokesman and in a working paper distributed by the Soviet delegation at the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union has affirmed that it holds to its well-known stand on this problem. Among the most important principles upon which the Soviet Union bases this stand are the impermissibility of the forcible occupation of land; the need for Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem; and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their right to self-determination and to the establishment of their own state on their soil.

The Soviet Union has sought to settle the problem through an international conference in which the great powers would participate.

An analysis of official Soviet statements indicates that the Soviet Union's view of such a conference differs from those of both Israel and the United States. The Soviet Union demands that the great powers' role be a positive one and not merely cosmetic.

Needless to say, the Soviet Union has recognized the right of all of the region's states, including Israel, to secure and recognized borders.

Observers are unanimous in the view that the Geneva summit could direct peace efforts in the mideast in the proper direction. All available evidence indicates this. We cannot separate the Middle East problem from other regional problems and from other sites of tension and conflict in the world. However, the United States and the Soviet Union each has its own stands on these problems.

AL-AKHBAR Commentary

NC220654 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0525 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* writes today: The outcome of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva was no surprise to us. The leaders of both superpowers avoided every issue that might arouse their sensitivities and devoted their final statement — and by implication, their conference — to a general treatment of their countries' concerns, ignoring the fact that, as superpowers, they have a hand in all of the world's regional problems. The paper stresses that the two superpowers made no mention of the most important problems currently facing the world: the Middle East, the Gulf war, Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and apartheid in South Africa.

The summit, the paper concludes, despite unprecedented media coverage, can be reduced to the statement noting that the two sides agreed on the need to press ahead with the nuclear arms reduction talks and to promote bilateral scientific and cultural exchanges.

Talks on Tabah To Resume in Cairo 3 December

NC211524 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that talks on the Tabah problem will resume in Cairo on 3 December. Experts from Egypt, the United States, and Israel will participate in these talks.

Heads of Delegations Named

NC211809 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (MENA) — Egyptian-Israeli talks at the level of experts will be held at Mena House Hotel in Al-Jizah to continue discussion of the Tabah problem. The United States will take part in the talks in its capacity as a witness signatory to the April 1982 agreement on solving the Tabah problem. The Egyptian delegation will be led by Ambassador Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister, and the Israeli delegation by General Avraham Tamir, director of the Prime Minister's Office, and David Kimche, the Foreign Ministry director general.

Al-Qadhdhafi Said To Lead Demonstration in Geneva

NC201440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] London, 20 Nov (MENA) — The pro-Libyan paper *AL-'ARAB* reports that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi will arrive in Geneva today or tomorrow to lead a demonstration for world peace on the occasion of the summit meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The Arabic-language newspaper, which is published in London, says that the Libyan leader will participate in the demonstration as an individual and not in his capacity as a head of state. The paper indicates that a number of European organizations advocating peace and a halt to arms race will participate in the demonstration.

AL-AKHBAR Alleges Activity of Libyan Intelligence

PM211027 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic
18 Nov 85 pp 1, 10

[Unattributed report: "Al-Qadhdhafi's Intelligence Chief Telephones Al-Bukkush From Jeddah to Tell Him: 'We Will Not Let You Live' "]

[Text] *AL-AKHBAR* has learned that Libyan intelligence chief 'Abd al-Salam al-Zamidah has more than once contacted Libyan Liberation Front leader 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bakkush by telephone from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, but Al-Bakkush hung up every time as soon as he heard Al-Zamidah's name. The Libyan intelligence chief then contacted Libyan political refugee Bashir al-Rabiti, who now lives in Cairo, and asked him to tell Al-Bakkush that the Jamahiriyah would not let him live and that, although the operation had failed this time, it would be repeated. He then hurled absue at him. Al-Bakkush stated that Al-Zamidah was nervous in all his contacts, which confirms that the failure of the attempt has placed the Libyan intelligence service in a difficult position with Al-Qadhdhafi.

Economy Minister Denies Report on Resignation

NC211318 Cairo MENA in English 1255 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Cairo, Nov 21 (MENA) — Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali today denied a report carried by one opposition party newspaper on differences arising within the government on the economic policy that led him to tender his resignation.

He refuted the report as "unfounded and mere fabrication." The economic policy was the theme of democratic discussion within the Cabinet meeting wherein different viewpoints are [words indistinct] economic objectives, Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali said.

Reportage on 'Arafat's Meetings in Baghdad

Meets USSR's Polyakov 20 Nov

GF210830 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Nov (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today conferred in Baghdad with Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This is the first Soviet-Palestinian meeting in a few months.

The WAKH correspondent in Baghdad has learned from reliable Palestinian sources that the 4 hours of talks between 'Arafat and Polyakov pertained to bilateral relations and the current situations in the regions, particularly the changes that have affected the international move toward resolving the Palestinian issue. The discussion also revolved around the current situation in Lebanon, particularly the situation in the Palestinian camps, the Israeli aggression on Tunis, the strike on the PLO headquarters, and the U.S. piracy against the Egyptian civilian plane. These sources added that the Soviet official reiterated his country's support for the PLO — in its capacity as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people — and asserted the PLO's vital role in the peace process. The sources noted the need to hold an international conference to find a solution for the Palestinian people's issue.

Polyakov, who arrived in Baghdad 2 days ago, conveyed the gratitude of the Soviet leadership to 'Arafat for the effort he made to ensure the release of the Soviet diplomats who were kidnapped in Lebanon early this month.

The sources said the two sides agreed at the end of their talks, held in a cordial and understanding atmosphere, to continue their contacts in order to ensure joint coordination on whatever political developments may crop up in the region. These sources also noted that the amicable atmosphere that dominated the talks — which are considered important on the level of the USSR-PLO relations — encouraged observers here to predict the possibility of having a high-ranking Palestinian delegation visit the Soviet Union to continue the talks.

Chairs PLO-Fatah Meeting 21 Nov

JN211757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1647 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Under the chairmanship of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the second session of the joint meetings between the PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central Committee was held in Baghdad this morning. The PNC leadership also attended the meetings. The session began with the reading of the occupied homeland document, which was sent by the Palestinian masses and functionaries to the Geneva summit between Soviet leader Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan which ended today. The document firmly presented the Palestinian masses' stand, which is committed to the PLO and the Palestinian people's legitimate, inalienable rights.

The Palestinian leadership highly praised the steadfastness and heroic struggle of our Palestinian masses, a stand that embodies the strong Palestinian stand on all levels. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar and members of the Palestinian delegation which recently visited Cairo gave a detailed briefing on the Cairo visit, the Palestinian-Egyptian talks, and the extensive activities of brother leader Abu 'Ammar and the accompanying delegation in Egypt. The Cairo Declaration was also reviewed. Developments in Palestinian-Jordanian relations and the Palestinian-Jordanian joint move were also discussed. The results of brother Abu 'Ammar's tour of a number of Arab and friendly countries was also discussed. A comprehensive statement will be issued at the end of the meetings, which are expected to resume this evening.

Chairs Second Meeting 22 Nov

JN221051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1033 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) — The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting under Yasir 'Arafat here this morning. A Palestinian source told INA that the committee discussed recent Palestinian developments and issues related to the PLO Central Council meeting, as well as organizational and administrative issues.

INA learned that a statement will be issued later today on the results of the joint meeting of the PLO Executive Committee and the Fatah Central Committee which was held yesterday.

'Arafat Adviser on 242

JN211832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1647 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Brother Nabil 'Amr, an adviser to brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and Fatah Revolutionary Council member, has stated the following: The issue of Resolution 242 is not on the agenda of the Palestinian leadership meeting currently being held in Baghdad. The rumors about Arab or non-Arab demands urging the PLO to accept this resolution seem strange to us. The PLO is completely committed to international legitimacy. Therefore, it deems it necessary that dealing on the bases of international resolutions, including 242 and 338, must be in harmony with all the international resolutions pertaining to the Palestinian issue, all of which recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

Moreover, the PLO is in a position that enables it to make U.S. recognition of it an encouraging factor that could create good opportunities for proceeding to a just peace within the framework of an international conference in which the PLO would participate alongside all the concerned parties and which would have the effective participation of the USSR, the United States, and the Security Council permanent members. The PLO's willingness to achieve a just peace is still in accordance with internationally recognized principles, which essentially recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their right to establish their own state in a confederal union with Jordan. We believe that the overall U.S. and Israeli practices, especially during the past few months, confirm that the two sides do not seriously seek to achieve any progress toward peace, but are moving in exactly the opposite direction.

Iranian Attack in Central Sector Confronted

JN221044 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1028 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) — Iraqi forces confronted an Iranian force estimated at one regiment, which attempted to advance toward Iraqi positions in the central sector early this morning. A military spokesman told INA that the Iranian force lost 50 dead and [words indistinct]. The rest fled, pursued by Iraqi fire. The source emphasized that the Iraqi forces sustained no losses.

Air Force Planes Raid Khark 22 Nov, Return Safely

JN221102 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1054 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Asserting our firm, legitimate right to destroy the means and pillars of aggression, and in order to augment our victory, our heroic Air Force planes launched a new successful raid on Khark Island at 1120 [0820 GMT] today. Having violently pounded their targets, setting them ablaze, our valiant eagles of the air returned to the homeland, safe in God's hands.

[Dated] 22 November 1985

Communique Issued on 20-21 Nov Operations

JN211744 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Communique No 2,029 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 21 November 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue to confront the remnants of aggression.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. On the path of continuously reinforcing our great victory over the tyrannical clique and depriving it of the means of aggression, the planes of our heroic Air Force launched another successful raid on Khark Island at 0928 [0625 GMT] today. Having strongly pounded their targets and set them on fire, they returned to the homeland safely under God's care and attention.

2. The heroes of the helicopter gunships carried out daring attacks on enemy positions in the southern operational sector, scoring direct, effective hits. They succeeded in destroying several boats with personnel, killing everyone in them. Our heroes returned to their bases safely and triumphantly, God be praised.

3. In accordance with successful field directives, a brave force of the heroic Al-Shihab forces raided enemy positions in the II Army Corps central sector. In coordination with our powerful artillery men and quick, daring attacks, the force succeeded in directing a powerful hit with its various weapons, killing 12 of the enemy and wounding several others. It also destroyed one heavy machinegun, one infantry position, and one personnel shelter. The force returned to its position safely and triumphantly, God be praised. Two enemy observation posts and two personnel shelters were destroyed and an enemy soldier was killed elsewhere in the same sector. God bless the heroes of the II Army Corps.

4. Using various weapons, our units in the different operational sectors directed powerful, effective hits at enemy positions and shelters with the following results:

a. Three infantry positions were destroyed, one of the enemy was killed, and several others were wounded in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

b. One infantry position was destroyed and all its occupants were killed or wounded. Am ambulance was seen removing enemy losses in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah.

5. The forces of the ruling charlatan despotic clique in Iran shelled the outskirts of Basrah and Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 November 1985

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Visit to Bahrain

JN212020 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad tonight from a visit to Bahrain. During the visit, Tariq 'Aziz held talks with Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah on fraternal relations and current Arab developments.

Oil Minister Returns From Soviet Visit

JN210813 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0758 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and his delegation returned to Baghdad at dawn today after a week-long visit to the Soviet Union. During his visit, the minister held talks with the Soviet side on cooperation and the exchange of expertise in the field of oil. He also learned about Soviet advances and technological development in the oil field.

The delegation comprised Oil Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd al-Muhsin Hasan 'Alwan and a number of oil experts.

Leaves for Turkey

JN220809 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0732 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi left for Ankara this morning leading a del-

egation on a 1-day visit to Turkey. The minister told INA he will sign an agreement on implementing the second stage of expanding the Iraqi oil pipeline across Turkish territory in order to increase its capacity from 1 million to 1.5 million barrels per day. This will be done by establishing a second pipeline parallel to the first. The first stage of expanding the pipeline allowed exports of 700,000 barrels of oil per day. It began operating in July 1984. The second stage of the project is expected to be completed by an international firm within 18 months.

Cooperation Between Israel, South Africa Condemned
JN201329 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations —Iraq has again condemned the continuous cooperation between the racist regime in South Africa and Tel Aviv, especially in the military and nuclear fields. In a speech delivered to the UN General Assembly on the situation in Namibia last night, 'Ismat Kittani, Iraq's UN permanent representative, said that the cooperation between the South African regime and the Zionist entity stems from the closeness of their racist viewpoints and their aggressive, expansionist policies against the world peoples.

He pointed out that Iraq rejects all attempts aimed at solving the Namibia issue outside the framework of UN Resolution 435 and supports the Namibian people's struggle for the establishment of their independent state.

AL-RA'Y Views Results of U.S.-USSR Summit

JN220947 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Editorial: "After the Geneva Summit"]

[Text] For the Palestine question and the Middle East issue, the Geneva summit which brought together the Soviet and U.S. presidents ended the same way as it began. Naturally, complete responsibility cannot be placed on the summit and its two parties just because one of the most prominent causes of injustice, instability, and racial aggression did not enjoy usual or unusual attention. However, we should loudly and clearly admit that a great deal of responsibility is placed on the summit.

Claims that bilateral issues of concern to the two countries were alone the subject of attention as they constitute a cause for differences is refutable. The conflict between the two countries, including "star wars" and the media war, have continued and escalated as a result of the conflict of interests. Moreover, the interests are not only in the Soviet Union and the United States but are present worldwide. With its strategic position, its intellectual and cultural heritage, as well as its huge wealth, and taking into consideration the possibilities of what the forces hidden in it may do, the Middle East is of special importance to Washington and Moscow. If the Middle East issue did not enjoy the required usual or unusual attention at the summit, it is because the first step to bring about such attention should have begun here.

An Arab summit was supposed to have been held prior to the Geneva summit to consider the Palestine question, the Zionist aggression, and the resulting Middle East crisis. Moreover, the Arabs' voice was supposed to be raised with unanimous, important, and frank decisions. Had such an important matter taken place, our region would not have remained outside the Geneva summit doors and would have enjoyed real concern. The continuation of the Zionist aggression, the escalation of its expansionist and colonialist plans, and international negligence of the roots of the Middle East crisis represented in the Palestine question pose many dangers to all interests of the superpowers in this region.

It remains to point out that any agreement on welfare, values, and principles between Moscow and Washington is appreciated by the international community, of which we are a part. But what is also important is that the two countries do not ignore peoples' interests and rights. Such ignorance could sooner or later lead to the ignition of fire, the collapse of world peace and stability, and the destruction of the very interests which have intensified the differences between the superpowers and led to the so-called "star wars." It is as if peoples and nations, of which we are part, cannot make peace or wage a war on the ground in defense of their identity, dignity, and right to justice, security, and progress.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Interviews Egypt's Prime Minister

JN211250 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 21 Nov 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] Cairo — Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has announced that the higher joint Jordanian-Egyptian committee will meet under the two countries' prime ministers in Cairo next Tuesday. In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, he said that in its forthcoming meeting the committee will follow up the implementation of the decisions it adopted in its meeting in Amman recently. He added that the higher joint committee will be interested in ensuring the implementation of these decisions, studying obstacles and difficulties which may face bilateral cooperation and ways to immediately overcome them, and guaranteeing that they will not recur in the forthcoming phase. In his statements to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Dr Lutfi pointed out that the committee will discuss ways to give a new push to the relations of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the economic, cultural, and trade fields.

The Egyptian prime minister pointed to the continuation of consultation between the Jordanian and Egyptian leaderships on developments in the Arab region in a way that serves the nation's cause, particularly the Palestine question, and the efforts being exerted to end the Iraq-Iran war. In this regard he explained that there are no outstanding problems and that there is complete agreement between the two countries on the various issues in the Arab arena, particularly the issue of bringing about a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Dr Lutfi announced Egypt's welcome of the Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement. He said: We welcome any rapprochement among brothers because it will eventually serve the Arab nation's interests and support and back its collective stand in the confrontation of the current challenges and the nation's enemies.

Asked about the possibility of the PLO approving UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and whether he believes that this step will remove an obstacle impeding the PLO's participation in the international conference for peace, the Egyptian prime minister said that Egypt hopes that all obstacles hampering the convening of an international conference for peace will be removed and that all parties will take part in it.

Asked whether he believes it is appropriate that the UN secretary general calls for the convening of an international conference to be attended by all concerned parties, he said that according to the UN Charter, the UN secretary general's responsibilities allow him to use his right to call for an international conference, adding that the call for it is made under an international umbrella and that it is natural that all concerned parties participate in the conference.

House Speaker Returns From APU Meeting in Baghdad

JN181307 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, returned to Amman today after heading the Jordanian delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] council held in Baghdad last Saturday. He said that during the meeting the Arab parliamentarians discussed the serious dimensions of the Zionist air raid on the Republic of Tunisia and the PLO headquarters there. He pointed out that the Arab parliamentarians issued a statement condemning this aggression on a UN member-state which is considered a violation of international norms and an infringement of the

principles of international law, which affirms the aggressive spirit of the Zionist entity.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, the House of Representatives speaker added that the final statement of the APU council stressed the need to bolster Arab solidarity in such critical circumstances and the importance of joint Arab action — politically, militarily, and economically. It also stressed the need to adhere to the Arab values and charters and to reply to the internal fateful challenges through overcoming differences.

The House of Representatives speaker delivered a speech at the beginning of the extraordinary meeting that lasted 2 days in which he affirmed that the state of fragmentation dominating Arab relations and the absence of a minimum level of soldiarity are among the main causes for the continuation of the Zionist occupation of the Arab territories and for its repeated aggression against the Arab countries.

Malaysian Chief of Staff Arrives on Visit

JN191844 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Malaysian Chief of Staff General Mohamed Ghazali and his wife arrived in Amman this evening on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. The Malaysian chief of staff was received by General Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, his wife, the chief of staff's assistants for operation and administration, the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, their wives, and the Malaysian consul in Amman.

Waite 'Trapped' in Fighting; 'Progress' on Hostages

NC211831 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Nov 21 (AFP) — Violent clashes were continuing throughout Moslem West Beirut today between militiamen from the Shi'ite movement Amal and the mainly Shi'ite Sixth Brigade of the Lebanese Army on one hand and Druze militia of the Progressive Socialist Party on the other.

The fighting, which began yesterday afternoon in a dispute over the flying of the Lebanese flag, prevented a press conference by Terry Waite, the special representative of the archbishop of Canterbury who is in Lebanon to seek the release of four U.S. hostages.

Clashes involving assault rifles and anti-tank rockets broke out around 1300 GMT near the Commodore Hotel, in the heart of West Beirut, where the press conference was to have taken place.

A civilian motorist was killed in crossfire between Amal and PSP militiamen, but the total number of victims remained unclear in what was the worst fighting in the city for two months. Clashes last night left two civilians dead and four soldiers injured.

Mr Waite, who was trapped in a news agency office, said some progress had been made in efforts to secure the release of the four U.S. hostages, whose abduction has been claimed by a group identifying itself as Islamic Jihad.

The group seeks the release of 17 Moslems held in Kuwait for bombings in December 1983.

Mr Waite had planned to leave Beirut today for Cyprus and later the United States, where he was to meet members of the U.S. Government.

Waite Holds News Conference

NC221004 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0949 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Terry Waite, an envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, has said that he met three times with the kidnappers of the American hostages in Lebanon. At a news conference today, Waite announced that there have been positive developments in the case of the U.S. hostages, despite the presence of certain difficulties.

French Continue Efforts to Release Hostages

LD212137 Paris Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Negotiations continue in Beirut for the release of the American, French, British, and Italian hostages. Syria is reported to be exerting pressure for these negotiations to succeed. Alain Menargues reports from Beirut:

Contacts between the envoys from London and Paris and the kidnappers took place yesterday completely discreetly. The only things which filtered through were the different approaches to the matter by the Briton, Terry Waite, and the French envoys. The special envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury is negotiating and arguing for a release; Dr Ra'ad and Pierre Blouin are for the moment trying to obtain visiting rights in order to care for the in order to care for the equipped plane and a medical team have been placed in a state of alert in Paris in order to be prepared for any eventuality. The delegations are not isolated in their moves; Syria — just as discreetly — is playing a very active role.

Al-Jumayyil Delivers Independence Day Speech

NC212124 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 85

["Text" of speech by President Amin al-Jumayyil on the occasion of Independence Day delivered in Beirut on 21 November — read by announcer]

[Text] O Lebanese: I address you on the anniversary of Independence Day. Undoubtedly, you have many questions about the meaning of this anniversary and about the joy and symbolism it retains. For 11 years we have been celebrating this with a suppressed moan. However, independence will always be represented by a constant and sincere dialogue. In any case, it is not a blessing from above, something that survives for a while and then dies. It is a process of daily construction in which the people participate at all levels. Independence is also a process in which all meet and channel their efforts into it.

Independence was gained in the 1940's. We now celebrate that wonderful position which the fathers of independence adopted together. Everyone, in the streets and in the prisons, adopted the same stand. It was a stand against the custodianship which bordered on occupation. They did not weaken in the face of terrorism until they had achieved full independence, an independence which we are now celebrating and missing at the same time.

Loyalty dictates that we mention that national stand and hail its heroes. The men of independence laid the cornerstone for us. The hallmark of this foundation is a conciliatory formula based on a consensus of opinion and rejection of extremism of any kind. This independence created institutions with which the citizens interacted and vice versa. However, we soon forgot our duties toward the homeland, each other, the state, and its institutions. The public sector was neglected in favor of the private. The interests of the individual took precedence over the interests of society. The economic infrastructure was neglected, causing an imbalance in the just distribution of national income and in equal opportunities. Confusion and perplexity surrounded our national identity and affiliation. All this took place at the expense of the homeland and the citizen.

Today, after we have lived through the tragedies of war and destruction and after we have tasted the bitterness and gravity of anarchy, chaos, and violence, we must all work together to restore the real independence we desire. We must build a new edifice based on justice and a united homeland — land, people, and institutions. In this way we will record in the annals of

Lebanese history an era as great as the anniversary that we are celebrating today.

O Lebanese, we have passed through difficult and tiring circumstances which have endangered the homeland. However, the Lebanese people have been able to stand fast. Even in the darkest days they continued to seek solutions to their tragedies to save the homeland, people, and institutions. Several proposals for a solution, containing constitutional documents, basic principles, and plans for reform have been made. These proposals have paved the way for us to form firm convictions that are suitable as a starting point for uniting our ranks and coordinating our views.

The most important of these convictions are:

1. The need to end the state of war which has killed or dispersed hundreds of thousands of citizens and has destroyed most of the fruits of the state's and the individual's efforts over the years and generations.

2. A consensus that Lebanon is the ultimate homeland of all its sons. There is no alternative to Lebanon as a homeland for the Lebanese.

3. The need to make radical political, economic, and social reforms — reforms that will ensure a just sharing in the regime and institutions, equality of opportunity and equality among individuals, groups, and areas, and that will lead to tranquillity for all. A solution cannot be a temporary truce, but must bring true peace to the homeland and to those who yearn for peace.

4. The definiteness of Lebanon's Arab affiliation and its consolidation in its environment.

5. The restoration of Lebanon's vanguard role in the region and the world, with a new spirit and a confidence arising from the depth of the tragedy.

6. The axiom of developing brotherly relations with fraternal Syria in all fields, the aim being a practical translation of the requirements of the reality which draws the two countries toward each other and determines their unique relations — relations in which no one country becomes a burden on the other, but in which they cooperate to achieve their national aims and to give an impetus to their role in the Arab and international arenas.

The convergence of these intentions and their crystallization in a reconciliatory program is the door through which the signs of a solution will enter. Earlier conferences and meetings and the current consultations among the various functionaries on a possible agreement are only the portents of this light for which we are all waiting. In this respect, we praise the historic role played by Syria at the instigation of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. This role constitutes a firm support for Lebanon's course toward salvation. It is aimed at achieving a national consensus and at helping our wounded homeland regain its health.

Fellow Lebanese, we are today moving toward an accord which we are encouraging with all the strength, determination, and faith that we possess. I see this accord as it should be, namely one brought about by a convergence of wills on Lebanon's unity and future, its aims and characteristics. I see it as an accord which will not be a way of distributing authority, but a congruence on how to deal with the basic problems of the homeland. I see it as the congruence of the state's interest on one hand and the citizen's interest on the other. I see it as a mutual giving between the citizen and the state and their joint giving to the homeland.

In order that this accord be a lasting one, as we desire, there should be no attempts in future to cast doubt on its objectives or challenge the credibility of its contents. If the homeland is to be saved from new storms, the accord should be supported by the broadest popular consensus and by the will of the constitutional institutions which we accept as the basis of our system.

The accord we seek is one which can achieve the unity of the people and the land through the return of every evacuee to his town, village, or city. What is the use of the unity of land if the people on it are not united? What is the meaning of independence if there is still one evacuee in his homeland? The conscience of the Lebanese will never rest as long as he has a brother still being displaced from his land. There can be no real stability while a part of the homeland is being persecuted and humiliated.

Fellow Lebanese, it has been said that independence is gained, not given. More than 4 decades have taught us that independence cannot be described as being taken or given. Independence can only be achieved by fortifying the homeland day after day and year after year. It must be fortified against external enemies and against internal intrigues.

From this premise, we are working to liberate the land from the Israeli occupation troops and from their agent forces. In this regard, we still seek the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions, at a time when our kinfolk in the south continue their bold confrontation of the occupation and its repressive instruments. From one end to the other, the south is our incessant concern. It is the beginning of the road toward regaining dignity, honor, sovereignty, and independence.

Internal fortification consists in ensuring social justice and equal opportunities for all citizens. Guaranteed education, housing, health services, and jobs are the citizen's basic rights, and constitute the mainstays of the foundation of a just state. The consolidation of the productive sector would mean the consolidation of independence, sound democracy, and the freedoms of individuals and groups. National fortification lies in a responsible educational system that would ensure that citizens are brought up with a clear-cut affiliation and identity, that their cultural heritage is enhanced, and that they experience constructive interaction with modern scientific development in the world, compatible with our aspirations and, particularly, with the aspirations of our young people.

Through its institutions, only a competent strong state can organize society, provide civil services, and safeguard the people's rights and dignity. We are proud of our institutions, but especially proud of the Army. The state has spared no efforts to consolidate and organize the army so that it can continue to protect the homeland and remain a symbol of dignity. The Army is the tool that consolidates the sovereignty of the homeland. It

symbolizes the strength of legitimacy and safeguards the citizen's rights, dignity, and freedom.

Any deviation from lawfulness is the tool of violence and humiliation. It obstructs individual freedom and, consequently, hinders the political effectiveness of individuals and groups. If freedom in Lebanon is lost, Lebanon would lose one of its most important supports and features. Our freedom is synonymous with independence and civilization, in fact, with our national structure.

Our citizens desire a strong state capable of helping them to achieve freedom and maintain tranquility so that they ca n regain their dignity and confidence in the homeland. O Lebanese, let us make the 42d anniversary of independence a principal step in the march of our homeland. Lebanon has always struggled for independence, freedom, and dignity. It has known bright and dark days. However, in the end, Lebanon has always triumphed, thanks to the unity of its sons and their devotion to Lebanon and its principles and values.

O Lebanese, I am not addressing you on this occasion as the president of the Republic, merely committed to a constitutional oath. I address you as an individual, a Lebanese citizen who has lived through the war, carried arms, experienced the alternatives, and witnessed tragedies. I address you on behalf of the ordinary citizen, the innocent martyrs, the homeless evacuees, and the displaced. I address you on behalf of those who bear arms and those who seek jobs in order to lay down arms. I address you from experience and my faith in the firm Lebanese principles. I urge you to rally around Lebanon so that Lebanon can rally around us all. I urge you to protect Lebanon so that Lebanon can protect us all. I urge you to achieve accord, conduct negotiations, and shun division so that we can soon reach an agreement to end the war, establish the bases of reform, describe the homeland's turning point, and chart its historical course. The name of Lebanon will then be honored and its banner will fly high among nations. We will rise with it and say: Long live Lebanon free, sovereign, and independent.

Al-Asad Reiterates Support in Note to Al-Jumayyil

NC211535 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] On the anniversary of Independence Day, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. In his message, Al-Asad reiterated that Syria will continue its efforts in the service of Lebanon's interests. Syria, President al-Asad added, will also support all sincere efforts aimed at terminating the Lebanese crisis and helping to reach a national accord.

Beirut Situation Improves, Later Worsens

Armed Clashes Subside

NC211218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Clashes took place at noon today between armed organizations in the Al-Rawshah and Saqiyat al-Janzir areas of West Beirut. No details are available, apart from recently received information indicating that the clashes have subsided somewhat. Automatic weapons and rockets were used, breaking the guarded calm that prevailed in Beirut this morning. We just received the following information about the Al-Rawshah clashes: The clashes in the area of Al-Rawshah have subsided following meetings held in the Beau Rivage Hotel by the West Beirut Coordination Commitee. However, gunmen remain in the area, and the officials are now trying to return things to normal.

PSP 'Source' on Accord With Amal

NC211341 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A number of developments and incidents occurred in several of Beirut's nationalist areas today. The Phalangist media have tried to exaggerate these events and to report them inaccurately. They have also attempted to give them more significance than they actually merit.

The Beirut Security Committee was successful in bringing things back to normal.

While commenting on events in Beirut affecting the question of the flag, a responsible source in the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] said today: The party does not want to dominate the struggling Arab nationalist areas of Beirut, as the hostile Phalangist media claim. The party has been and remains on the side of the Amal Movement at the forefront of those forces that confronted the plan to control nationalist Beirut and to suppress freedom there.

The PSP source added: We believe that the move to lower these flags has succeeded, and that nationalist Beirut will be free of them forever. We are ready to lower our flags now, and affirm that we have an understanding with the Amal Movement and coordinate all our positions with it; there are absolutely no differences between us.

Amal, PSP Gunmen Clash

NC211402 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Violent fighting is now going on in several sections of West Beirut between Amal gunmen and Junblatt's followers. Security reports indicate that the areas of Burj al-Murr, UNESCO, Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Al-Barbir, and Ra's al-Nab' are the scenes of clashes.

Meanwhile, members of the 6th Brigade in the Amin Bashir and Amir Fakhr al-Din barracks have been placed on alert as a precautionary measure.

Amal's Haytham Jum'ah and Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] official Akram Shuhayyib are making diligent efforts to calm things down.

Crossing Point Closed

NC211423 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Fighting has been raging in the areas of 'Ayn al-Muraysah and Clemenceau since 1510 today. It has been reported that clashes are also taking place in the Al-Barbir area, which led to the closure of the Al-Masalih crossing point. Meanwhile, clashes are still raging in the Unesco and Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' areas, as well.

Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met today with former Minister Marwan Hamadah; attorney Haytham Jum'ah; and Akram Shuhayyib, Progressive Socialist Party Political Bureau member. Their talks dealt with the security situation in West Beirut. Birri asked brothers Shuhayyib and Jum'ah to do their utmost to contain every problem, particularly the current game involving flags. Minister Birri added: This plot is more dangerous than we think.

Clashes Intensify

NC211516 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Clashes involving the use of various types of weapons are going on in several parts of West Beirut. The clashes are currently fierce in the Clemenceau and Al-Watwat areas. The Amal movement is using armored personnel carriers to check attacks launched by Junblatt's followers in the vicinity of the Ayyub fuel station.

The clashes extended to the UNESCO, Abu Talib, Al-Sadat, and Caracas areas. Intensive shows of military force are reported around Al-Mulla, Tallat al-Khayyat, Al-Barbir, and Corniche al-Mazra'ah.

We have just been informed that Amal gunmen are now storming the headquarters of Junblatt's followers in Al-Watwat, which is ablaze as a result of the shelling.

In another development, reports from West Beirut indicate that Junblatt's men have evicted Shi'ite families in the Al-Rawshah area and burned their houses. Junblatt supporters, furthermore, killed two Shi'ite women in the same area.

'Ferocious' Fighting Raging

NC211529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Fighting intensified a short while ago and is now raging in the areas of the municipal playground, Abu Shakir, Mar Ilyas, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Al-Musaytibah, Wata al-Musayitbah, and Al-Barbir. Ferocious fighting is currently raging in the UNESCO area, and gunfire is being exchanged in Raml al-Za[illegible]f and Karakul Druze. Meanwhile, the areas of the Concorde, Al-Hamra', Etoile movie theater, central bank, and Burj al-Murr are scenes of clashes involving the use of machineguns.

Junblatt Headquarters Surrounded

NC211548 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Junblatt's followers today lowered the Lebanese flags from the rooftops of government establishments in West Beirut and hoisted their flags instead. They provoked Lebanese Army personnel within their barracks. This developed into clashes involving the use of heavy-caliber weapons between Amal gunmen and 6th Brigade personnel on one hand, and the Junblatt's followers on the other.

At approximately 1600, Amal gunmen surrounded Junblatt's headquarters in Jall al-Bahr, better known as the Al-Qal'ah. Violent clashes are now raging in the area. Amal gunmen are trying to tighten the noose around the headquarters prior to storming it.

President Postpones Reception

NC211724 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Nov 85

["Official statement" issued by General Directorate of Lebanese Presidential Palace on 21 November]

[Text] In view of the deteriorating security situation in the capital, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni, and Prime Minister Rashid Karami have held consultations. As a result, the General Directorate of the Presidential Palace announces that the official reception, scheduled to take place at the Presidential Palace in B'abda on 22 November on the occasion of Independence Day, has been postponed until further notice.

SSNP Joins Against Junblatt

NC211730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The latest security reports have said that clashes are continuing in West Beirut and are concentrated in the areas of Barbur and 'Ayn al-Musaysah, where Amal gunmen are surrounding a center belonging to Junblatt's followers. There are also clashes in the civinity of the Soviet and Saudi Embassies where Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] gunmen are fighting for the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade. Amal gunmen are also surrounding Junblatt's followers in Jall al-Bahr area while SSNP gunmen are surrounding two groups of Junblatt's men near the Hubaysh police station.

Amal gunmen have advanced toward Junblatt's center in Al-Watwat. Three of Junblatt's followers were killed there. A report we received a short time ago said that the clashes have spilled over into the Palestinian camps and clashes are now raging between Amal and the Palestinians in Shatila. Artillery, rockets, and machineguns are being used in these battles.

In the mountain, artillery belonging to Junblatt's men shelled Amal and 6th Brigade positions.

Junblatt's followers have set up roadblocks at the Khaldah intersection while the Amal movement has set up roadblocks in the areas of the southern suburb, Burj Abu Haydar, and Al-Awza'i. The 6th Brigade closed the road between Tallat al-Khayyat and UNESCO, and intensified security measures around the television building in Tallat al-Khayyat in anticipation of any attack or aggression. Junblatt's fighters deployed opposite the 6th Brigade's positions and barracks and brought in artillery.

The reports also said that Junblatt's gunmen have evacuated a large number of Shi'ite families from the Al-Rawshah area and burned their houses. They also killed two Shi'ite women in the Al-Samiramis area.

Amal, PSP Issue Statement

NC212155 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A meeting was held this evening in the house of lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs. The meeting was attended by former Minister Marwan Hamadah, Akram Shuhayyib, Haytham Jum'ah, and a number of security officers from the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement.

During the meeting, the conferees contacted PSP leader Minister Walid Junblatt and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The following statement was issued at the end of the consultations:

Forces which are hostile to the nationalist line and which are lying in wait to destroy the gains of our masses are trying to depict the security setback in Beirut during the past few hours as a clash between the allies of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, the Amal movement and the PSP. It has become clear and has been confirmed by tangible facts that these suspect elements have interfered, using a limited incident in an attempt to stir up sedition and increase it by further schemes and machinations on the part of their agents.

The statement added: The Amal Movement and PSP leaderships are fully aware of the extent of the plot and its aims. Therefore, they appeal to their members, partisans, and allies to withdraw immediately from the streets, remove all armed men, and allow the joint committees to consolidate security, restore calm, and to expose the agent dens that are trying to increase the tension.

The statement concluded: The Amal Movement and the PSP underline the solidity of their firm and constant alliance. They promise the masses that they will foil this new plot in the national arena, just as they have foiled previous plots. They also pledge that they will safeguard the gains of our people with all their resources and defend the sanctity of the people's struggle for liberation and reforms.

Intermittent Fighting

NC212232 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2215 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The clashes between Junblatt's followers and the Army's 6th Brigade had abated considerably by midnight, but fighting is continuing intermittently. The clashes took place in the areas of Al-Mazra'at, Al-Barbir, Qasqas, Ra's al-Nab', Tallat al-Khayyat, Al-Musaytibah, Al-Sana'i, Al-Hamra', Burj Abu Haydar, the vicinity of Sabra-Shatila, and Mar Ilyas. Machineguns, rockets, and mortars were used in the fighting.

These clashes have not prevented the gunmen from committing aggressive acts against the peaceful areas. They are now firing anti-tank shells from Al-Siqi at Al-Hadath, after having shelled Al-Hadath and Al-Hazimiyah this evening.

AFP Reports 12 Dead, 60 Wounded

NC220618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Violent fighting has been going on in West Beirut's streets and neighborhoods since yesterday afternoon. Strong explosions and bursts of machinegun fire can still be heard despite the relative calm that prevailed in these tense areas at dawn today.

AFP reported this morning that preliminary figures indicate 12 people have been killed and more than 60 others wounded in these clashes.

Fierce fighting involving automatic weapons and rockets is taking place in Saqiyat al-Janzir, Clemenceau, the Al-Sana'i area, Burj Abu Haydar, Al-Musaytibah, the area near Al-Atibba' Hospital, and Al-Batriyarkiyah. The relative calm in UNESCO, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Verdun, and 'A'ishah Bakkar is interrupted by sporadic gunfire. Gunmen are deployed in these areas.

All W. Beirut 'Unsafe'

NC220619 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0542 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Security reports received a little while ago indicate that a violent clash is now taking place in the area of al-Musaytibah, on the new bridge in Hayy al-Lija. The Tariq al-Jadidah police station reported that no significant security developments have taken place in the Abu Shakir neighborhood of the Tariq al-Jadidah area since 0500 today. The situation there is relatively calm, though isolated shots are heard from time to time. Still, we cannot say that any given area of West Beirut is safe; all parts of West Beirut are unsafe, given the continued presence of gunmen. Security committees are now trying to defuse the situation.

Cease-Fire Reached

NC220817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] A cease-fire agreement has been reached, and is scheduled to take effect at 1000 today. The agreement was the result of

contacts among the parties involved. As soon as the cease-fire goes into effect, gunmen will be withdrawn from the streets. Fighting was reported a short while ago in Karakul al-Duruz, al-Jaza'ir Street, Al-Sana'i, and Clemenceau. A fire broke out on the top two floors of the Trad Hospital on Mexico Street.

Cease-Fire Fails

NC220906 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Neither of the parties fighting in West Beirut have observed the cease-fire agreement scheduled to take effect at 1000. Violent clashes are continuing between Amal gunmen and Junblatt's followers in 'Ayn al-Tin, the zone around the Jordanian Embassy, Carlton, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, the Egyptian Embassy area, and Clemenceau Street. Sporadic fighting with RPG's has been reported in Al-Hamra'. Gunmen from Amal and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party are said to be advancing toward positions held by Junblatt's followers in Al-Manarah, where pitched battles are raging. Abu 'Abd, a leading member of Junblatt's group, was injured near the Concord Movie Theater and was taken to the American University Hospital.

Pitched Battles 'Raging'

NC221045 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The parties fighting in West Beirut have not observed the cease-fire agreement. All attempts by the Coordination Committee to stop the clashes have failed, and they have intensified and spread to include most of West Beirut's neighborhoods and streets. According to our latest reports, pitched battles are raging in Al-Sayyar, Verdun, Saqiyat al-Janzir, Ziqaq al-Balat, Al-Mullah, and 'A'ishah Bakkar. Amal gunmen have launched an offensive in the Spinneys area, while Progressive Socialist Party gunmen are on the attack near Government House. Amal gunmen have launched an assault in Abu Shakir and in the area near the Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir Mosque, where the Shakir al-Barjawi group has joined Junblatt's followers to resist the attack. The fighting has forced the public to take shelter, and certain areas are suffering from a shortage of food.

As usual, whenever Junblatt's men find themselves in a critical situation, they resort to a campaign of lies. They have claimed that the western area was shelled from the east. However, as everyone knows, it was Junblatt's artillery on the mountain, specifically in 'Aramun and Al-Shuwayfat, that shelled the neighborhoods of West Beirut.

Karami Seeks Syrian Help To End Fighting

NC221122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Statement made by Prime Minister Rashid Karami to the NNA in Beirut on 22 November — recorded]

[Text] In the name of the people of West Beirut, who are in a state of suffering, pain, and loss as a result of the death and destruction to which they are being exposed, I address this statement to the brothers who are fighting, to the warring allies, and to the comrades who demolish homes over the heads of their inhabitants. Through no fault or crime of their own, these people are facing all kinds of punishment and revenge. Therefore, I address all those involved in the fighting in the hope that this situation will open their hearts and minds. I ask them: What is the reason for all this? What is the purpose of this abominable fighting between you? I can see the destructive effects this fighting has had on our interests, rights, and destiny.

Is not what we are facing from our enemies at home and abroad enough? Should not we save all our strength to support the south and its people? Should not we cooperate more closely to achieve a bright future in which our hopes and wishes can be attained? Should not we cooperate more closely to obtain the reforms we want as indicated in the draft agreement? We backed that accord because it was prepared by those we supported and placed our confidence in.

Thus, I have the right to call on everyone to stop this horrible struggle, to let national and human values prevail, and to honor and preserve the trust and confidence of our people. They deserve to have their lives and dignity protected. Enough, brother fighters. What happened and continues to happen coincides with the meeting of the two opposing superpowers in Geneva. That summit seeks to use dialogue as a tool to open the way for understanding and cooperation between them in order to realize the world's hopes for peace, stability, and progress.

I beg all gunmen to take their fingers off the trigger, to come back to their senses, recover their nobility, and to let these faculties guide their actions out of sympathy for their kinsmen, fellow citizens, and themselves.

In these difficult circumstances, I find it imperative to issue an appeal to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad to intervene and to do all he can quickly to save mankind in Lebanon. God will help man as long as man will help his brother. May God's peace be upon you.

Planes Fired on by Junblatt's Followers

NC220933 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Junblatt's followers holding positions in 'Alayh, 'Aytat, and Kayfun fired antiaircraft guns at Lebanese military planes flying as part of a parade held in Al-Yarzi this morning to mark Independence Day.

In the meantime, Israeli warplanes flew in Lebanese airspace and broke the sound barrier without drawing any antiaircraft fire.

Israeli Forces Surround Two Towns in South

NC190659 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] The Israelis continue to surround the township of Kunin. The occupation forces yesterday surrounded the township of

Shab'a for an indefinite period of time. Israeli soldiers prevented the people from leaving the town or bringing foodstuffs in.

The Israeli decision followed a meeting of Israeli Military Governor (Verdi) [title as received] with the town's mukhtar and a number of local notables. The Israeli governor accused the people of Shab'a of helping the resistance and refusing to allow their sons to join Antoine Lahd's army of southern Lebanon.

Maronite Clergyman's Assassins Arrested

NC191435 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Syrian security authorities in the Al-Biqa' have arrested two members of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, Michel Habbush and Muhammad Isma'il. They confessed to killing Bulus Jiryis al-Sahlani, assistant bishop of the Maronite community in western Al-Biqa', and his nephew in the town of 'Aytanit in western Al-Biqa' yesterday.

Girl Describes Failed Booby-Trap for Army

NC192124 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] Marj 'Uyun, Israeli-occupied Lebanon, Nov 19 (AFP) — A 17-year-old Lebanese girl hailed as a dead martyr on Syrian television for leading a mule, packed with explosives, against the Israeli-backed South Lebanese Army (SLA) is in fact recovering in hospital here.

Mayla Sufanji, a Sunni Moslem, has been treated here for the past two weeks since her failed suicide bombing attempt on November 3 in the Israeli "security zone" north of the Israeli border.

Hit by a bullet, she has one leg in plaster and the other chained to her bed.

Inspired by a successful suicide mission using a booby-trapped mule, she described to an AFP reporter how she volunteered for a similar mission.

She said she was summoned to the Syrian Riyaq base in the Al-Biqa' Valley and told to lead a mule laden with 150 kgs of explosives close to an Israeli or SLA patrol and explode the charge.

The group she was with was however spotted first by an SLA patrol which opened fire, triggering the explosives killing the mule and her two companions.

They were later claimed by SLA chief Gen Antoine Lahd to be a Syrian and Egyptian intelligence officer [as received], although the Israeli Army three days later denied that any Egyptian or Syrian agents were implicated.

Mayla's dream of going to paradise has apparently faded since. Asked if she had a message for her family, she replied from her hospital bed: "Tell my parents I love them and want to come home."

AL-BA'TH Criticizes Reagan Stance at Summit

JN220642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] On the Geneva summit's results, *AL-BA'TH* says: We in the Arab homeland wanted the Geneva summit to be a factor lessening rather than increasing danger. However, the results did not serve our interests because the Americans have rejected our peace and rights and ignored our pan-Arab position in world strategy from the political, economic, and geographic standpoints. Therefore, the Arab position must be based on a genuine process of classification of our relationships. We should not be friendly to our enemy's allies or puppets who are moved by those who joined Israel in committing aggression against us and gave it political and military power to strengthen its occupation of our national soil.

As a reminder, we say that those who chose Middle East airspace as an arena for "star wars" weapons will not support peace in this region. Those who expect Arab land to be the first place where the neutron bomb will be dropped will not support Arab peace.

Now that the President of the United States at the highest international meeting has denied the existence of an Arab problem that threatens peace, the Arab nation should prove its presence and force the U.S. Administration to recognize Arab peace and security.

TISHRIN Reacts to Peres' Offer To Negotiate

JN220722 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper *TISHRIN* deals with enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' contradictory remarks. It says: After announcing his government's adherence to annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and to negotiating with each Arab state separately — that is, rejecting an international conference and a unified Arab delegation — Peres expressed readiness to negotiate with Syria if it wishes to negotiate. Peres did not hide his government's alarm with regard to Syria's efforts to realize strategic parity with Israel, regarding this as a military option that constitutes a threat to Israel.

Clearly, the enemy is insisting on peddling its contradictions with the aim of confusing world public opinion and appearing desirous of peace, while in fact foiling all endeavors to realize just, peaceful solutions. The enemy rejects all international resolutions concerning the Palestinian people's rights and the withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. It insists on rejecting any international auspices for a peace conference and any UN role. The enemy insists on direct negotiations with each Arab state separately.

Israel wants to wrest in advance recognition of the legitimacy of the Zionist presence in Arab Palestine and to take on the Arab countries one at a time. The process of taking the Arab countries one at a time began with Egypt, whose rulers fell in the trap and signed the Camp David agreements, the peace treaty, and normalized relations with Israel without practically regaining sovereignty over Sinai.

TISHRIN stresses that Syria resisted and will resist all separate solutions because they will realize the enemy's control and domination and contradict just, comprehensive solutions. Obviously, the enemy is trying to gain time through the trick of separate negotiations with the aim of digesting the occupied territories and imposing a fait accompli. This aggressive stance can only be confronted by a unified Arab position, Arab solidarity in struggle, and Arab deterrent power. This is what Syria is endeavoring to realize and this is what Israel fears.

Message Sent to UN on Israeli Planes Incident

JN211636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] United Nations — Diya' al-Fattal, Syria's permanent UN representative, has affirmed that the violation of Syrian airspace by Israeli enemy planes again proves Israel's determination to violate international laws and norms and continue to escalate tension in the region.

In a message sent to UN General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar yesterday on the two Israeli planes' violation of our airspace, Al-Fattal referred to the grave consequences of this act on international security and peace. The message draws attention to the effects of this aggressive Israeli act. It affirms Syria's legitimate right to respond to this act firmly.

Al-Fattal requested the publication of the message as an official UN and UN Security Council document.

Al-Asad Sends Congratulations to Al-Jummayyil

JN211503 Damascus SANA in Arabic
1406 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Damascus, 21 Nov (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a cable of congratulations to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the occasion of Lebanon's independence day. The following is the text of the cable:

On the occasion of Lebanon's independence day, it gives me pleasure to express to you and the fraternal Lebanese people sincerest congratulations and warmest greetings on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and in my own name. I also express our concern in Syria about continuing our support for the good and sincere efforts to end Lebanon's ordeal, achieve national accord, and agree on a formula for the future Lebanon which consecrates Lebanon's unity and establishes tranquility and concord.

I seize this opportunity to wish you continued good health and happiness and well-being and prosperity for the fraternal Lebanese people.

Al-Ahmar Confers With Cuban Party Official

JN211213 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received a Cuban military delegation led by General Nestor Lopez Cuba, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and member of the Cuban Politburo. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali, commander of the Popular Army, and the Cuban charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Talks dealt with the cordial relations between the two parties and the two countries. Al-Ahmar reviewed the latest Arab developments, particularly the Lebanese and Palestinian events. He referred to Syria's role under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting the imperialist and Zionist schemes which are aimed against the Arab nation's struggle and cause.

Al-Ahmar reiterated Syria's determination to foil the imperialist plots aimed at dominating and controling the region, to foil all partial and separate solutions, and to continue the struggle for the sake of just, permanent peace in the region based on liberating the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

Al-Ahmar praised the role of the Cuban party, people, and president in supporting our causes and in backing us in our struggle against Zionism and its base Israel.

For his part, General Lopez praised the developed relations between the two parties and countries. He praised Syria's stands, as well as its national, progressive policy against imperialism, Zionism, and their plots. He said: People's will must triumph. He emphasized his country's stand and that of his party in support of the Palestinian cause and Syria's role and struggle against the Zionist enemy.

Meets Hungarian Deputy Minister

JN211843 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secreary general of the Arab Socialsit Ba'th Party, received Gabor Nagy, Hungarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, and his delegation this morning. The Hungarian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

The talks revolved around the developed relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' party as well as relations between Syria and Hungary.

The assistant secretary general affirmed the importance of continuing efforts to bolster the relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries' parties and peoples. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on developments in the Arab region as well as the international situation.

For his part, Nagy referred to Syria's growing role in the Arab region. He affirmed his country's position, support for Arab causes, and stand alongside Syria in its confrontation of imperialist and Zionist schemes. He expressed appreciation for Syria's successes under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Qaddah Commemorates Corrective Movement Day

JN211627 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Baniyas, the Syrian coast, 21 Nov (SANA) — Dr Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has reaffirmed Syria's determination to continue its struggle to achieve the slogan of strategic balance between it and the Zionist enemy because this balance constitutes the objective prelude to achieving peace between strong sides — a just and durable peace.

In a speech delivered at the celebrations here today to mark the 15th anniversary of the corrective movement and unveil a monument to President Hafiz al-Asad, Dr Qaddah explained that Syria's objectives are clear. He said that Syria will not retreat or deviate from the path leading to the achievement of these objectives.

Dr Qaddah stressed Syria's determination to press ahead with ever-growing, firm determination in its struggle against the enemy and the U.S.-Zionist schemes against the Arab region. He said: We are certain that victory will be ours, defeatists and capitulationists will fall, and the aggressors will be defeated. He said that the ease which Syria aspires to is the peace which safeguards the pan-Arab dignity of the Arab nation and is based on the Zionist forces' complete withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and on recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national and inalienable rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their homeland's national soil.

Qaddah affirmed that Syria welcomes any additional Arab effort to force the enemy to achieve this peace. Syria's stand is based on absolute rejection of all the liquidatory plans that harm the Arab nation's dignity, such as the Reagan plan, the Amman agreement, and other partial and separate solutions. He affirmed that Syria will not bargain over its nation's causes and will not deviate from the path of honor and dignity, which is the path of hard work, struggle, and martyrdom.

In his speech, the assistant regional secretary reviewed the great achievements recorded under the glorious corrective movement in Syria as well as Syria's pan-Arab and militant stands, which proved to the entire Arab nation that the solid and steadfast stand is the way to restrain the Zionist expansionist plan. He said that this stand prevented the Zionist enemy from picking up the fruits of its invasion [of Lebanon]. He said that fraternal Lebanon, with Syria's support, has turned into a real battlefield in confronting the Zionist enemy and its aggressive schemes to Zionize Lebanon. In conclusion, Dr Qaddah greeted the forces of liberation and progress in the entire world, as well as the socialist bloc states headed by the Soviet Union, the honest and sincere friend of the Arab nation and its just cause.

Sources 'Know Nothing' of Alleged Spy in U.S.

TA221020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Sources in Jerusalem say Israel knows nothing about the so-called spy who was detained in Washington. They told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that Israel does not spy against the United States. According to them, the circumstances surrounding the apprehension of the man are strange and they do not know his identity.

This morning our correspondent Razi Barqay reported that the detained man is an employee of the U.S. Navy and is suspected of having passed on military secrets to Israel. He was detained near the Israeli Embassy building in Washington. According to one of the versions, he forcefully tried to enter the Embassy building and was detained by FBI agents.

Foreign Ministry Studying Case

TA221327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1300 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The Foreign Ministry spokesman says Israel has no information about the detention of the American who is suspected of having sold classified military material to Israel. The man was detained yesterday at the gates of the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Avi Pazner, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, said that Jerusalem is now studying the facts and political sources noted that such activity runs totally counter to Israeli policy. Our political correspondent reports that the report caused a great deal of excitement among Jerusalem policymakers and an effort is now being made to study its content.

Shamir Comments on Outcome of Geneva Summit

TA211323 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1120 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Telephone interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by foreign affairs editor Gid'on Remez — live]

[Text] [Remez] Foreign Minister and Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, currently visiting the Youth Center in Jerusalem, is listening to this assessment of mine on the conclusion of the Geneva summit, and we hope to hear his initial reaction. The two leaders in Geneva practically reached no agreement, except to agree that it is necessary to try to continue and maintain these contacts and attempt to reach some understanding on the major issue of strategic arms. The issues which were considered secondary were almost pushed to the sidelines of the concluding statement of the summit. Only one vague sentence was devoted to regional affairs, a category in which we seem to fall, and it went as follows: The efforts and contacts will continue on these issues. As for the human rights issue to which the Soviet Jewry issue is customarily linked, the concluding announcement stated that it was agreed that an effort should indeed be made to solve difficult problems. Mr Foreign Minister, does this in any way meet the expectations we had of the Geneva summit?

[Shamir] You were right in saying that no precise agreement has yet been reached on any specific issue. However, we are witnessing here a great effort by the world leaders to reach an understanding and perhaps compromises, despite the numerous disagreements whose scope must have surely come to light in this summit between the U.S. and Soviet leaders. I think the entire world is following the developments with a great deal of interest and suspense, and extends its wishes to the leaders for them to reach an understanding and overcome the differences of opinion. I would also hope that the leaders of countries and peoples in our region as well will understand that, despite the prolonged disagreements, a special effort should be made to reach understanding and agreements.

[Remez] Are you perhaps disappointed that the Jewish issue did not arise in the form that we or many other Jewish organizations that demonstrated in Geneva expected?

[Shamir] I would certainly have been very happy — happier — if we had heard any tiding on a change in Soviet policy on Soviet Jewry. However, it was hard to expect that in such a relatively short meeting and with so many complicated issues the leaders would solve all the problems. I hope that the efforts to reach an understanding will continue, and that our problem, the problem of Soviet Jewry, will arise in its full force and urgency. Let me express our hope that this matter will not be forgotten in the sea of problems and that an understanding will be reached on it, too. It seems to me that this issue is much simpler than all the others discussed by the two superpowers.

[Remez] Mr Shamir, the U.S. President's envoy Richard Murphy is going to arrive in Israel this evening to brief you and the prime minister on those issues which were discussed at the summit and which concern us directly. Have you already been informed of anything discussed there? If not, what questions will you want to pose to Mr Murphy?

[Shamir] Up till now we have not received anything special. I understand that all U.S. envoys being sent off to various countries are now being briefed so they can brief those countries friendly to the United States. I hope that when Mr Murphy arrives this evening — we are scheduled to meet with him tomorrow morning — we will hear what was discussed from a general, humanitarian point of view. We are interested in everything taking place around the world. We will of course hear from him whether our regional problems, or any other issue which directly concerns the regional problems such as that of Soviet Jewry, were raised in Geneva. I expect to hear encouraging news from Mr Murphy.

Murphy Arrives for Briefing

TA211909 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy arrived in Israel this evening to report on the summit talks in Geneva. He told reporters that he would brief Prime Minister Peres and Vice Prime Minister Shamir. Our political correspondent reports that in his talks in Jerusalem Murphy will also discuss the promotion of the political process between Israel and Jordan and proposals for improving relations with Egypt.

Shamir Comments After Briefing

TA221209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1115 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Telephone interview with political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by anchorman 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live]

[Excerpts] [Ben-'Ami] I understand that Richard Murphy has come to brief the Israeli leaders about the results of the Geneva summit?

[Schiffer] Indeed, Richard Murphy has officially confirmed that the Middle East will be raised at the negotiating table of the two superpowers. This is apparently one of the practical results of the Reagan-Gorbachev summit and will have far-reaching ramifications as far as Israel is concerned. In Geneva it was decided that Shultz and Shevardnadze will hold a special meeting to discuss the problems of the Middle East and in-depth discussions regarding Afghanistan.

In his meeting with Shamir, Murphy described in detail the issues raised in the summit: the arms issue, "star wars." He also confirmed that regional issues were raised in the summit. The Middle East was not discussed between Reagan and Gorbachev but was discussed in detail between Shultz and Shevardnadze and, as we have already said, this issue will be dealt with by the two ministers in the future and this will certainly have ramifications for us. Richard Murphy had no details on the issue of Soviet Jewry because this issue, under the subhead of human rights, was discussed in private between Reagan and Gorbachev...

[Ben-'Ami, interrupting] A high-level official accompanying Reagan said this portion of their talks was difficult?

[Schiffer] Richard Murphy had nothing to say about this. I can add here that Murphy will return to Israel in approximately 1 week and he will certainly have some information on the issue of Soviet Jewry at that time. We can only report the assessment of a high-level political official who expressed disappointment over the fact that the issue of Soviet Jewry was raised as one part in the overall framework of human rights issues. Apparently the two leaders reached an agreement on reuniting family members who left the Soviet Union with the rest of their families.

As to Shamir's remarks to Murphy, we must recall that Murphy is doing two things here: reporting on the summit and advancing the peace process in the region. Regarding the latter issue, Yitzhaq Shamir expressed to Murphy grave concern over the strengthening of relations between Syria and Jordan and the joint communique issued by the two countries, from which it transpires that they reject direct negotiations and any agreement with Israel. Shamir also criticized 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration, in which he announced the continuation of terror activity against Israel. Yitzhaq Shamir wanted to emphasize that the fact President Mubarak stood next to 'Arafat when he was making this declaration constitutes a violation of the peace agreement. Regarding this issue, we can divulge something else which will certainly influence the political moves in the future: Yitzhaq Shamir stated that there is no point in resuming the Tabah talks and that there is absolutely no possibility of advancing the Tabah talks until Egypt compensates the victims of the Ra's al-Burqa' murders and supplies Israel with satisfactory explanations regarding the assassination of the Israeli diplomat Atrakchi and the Ra's al-Burqa' incident.

Richard Murphy has left the Foreign Ministry and is scheduled to dine with the prime minister and brief him on the results of the summit. From Jerusalem he will travel to Cairo, where he will hold talks with administration leaders. We can expect to see him back here in the next few days.

Morning Press on Summit

TA220719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 22 Nov 85

[From the review of morning press editorials]

[Text] *THE JERUSALEM POST* writes that the shadow of the American-Soviet confrontation, under which the Geneva summit convened, has not vanished, but at least Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev have made one another's acquaintance, have more or less taken to one another, and have decided to keep talking. This should count as progress.

HA'ARETZ writes that the Geneva summit ended with limited success; no agreements were achieved on the central issue of limiting the arms race and on other important issues. However, some mutual trust was created between the two leaders, and this can serve as a foundation for pursuing agreements in the future. This result is better than was expected following the utterly contradictory positions of the two sides and the toughening of the Soviet position in the last 2 weeks. Lowering the expectations on the eve of the summit apparently contributed to a feeling of some success following the summit. *HA'ARETZ* adds that Mr Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet Union does not seek superiority over the United States but will not permit U.S. superiority over itself was a demand for parity with the United States, a parity still far from reality and unacceptable to most of the U.S. public.

DAVAR says that the situation following the Geneva summit harbors both opportunities and dangers, and therefore it requires that Israeli diplomacy exhibit flexibility and wisdom both in regard to the peace process and the continuation of the struggle on behalf of Soviet Jewry. The prime minister's endorsement of international accompaniment during his speech in the UN General Assembly allows for such flexibility, and we should adhere to it. As for religious freedom and the right of Jews to emigrate from the Soviet Union, the public struggle to achieve these things has not ended, but due to the changes achieved in Geneva, more stress should be laid on complementing this struggle with quiet diplomacy.

'AL HAMISHMAR believes the only good thing coming out of the Geneva summit is that there was no attempt to blur and whitewash the differences of opinion. The two leaderships now certainly know where the other side stands, and in an era of atomic uncertainty even such informative certainty constitutes an understanding.

HATZOFE writes that the Geneva summit ended in mutual frankness on the part of the two leaders; they did not hide their concern about the dangers threatening the entire world unless a way to stop the arms race is found. We must view the Geneva summit as an important step meant to bring lasting peace to the world.

Shamir Sets Conditions for Resuming Tabah Talks

TA221220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Yitzhaq Shamir has ordered the Israeli ambassador in Egypt to inform the administration leaders that the Tabah talks will not resume until several conditions relating to the Ra's al-Burqa' murders are fulfilled. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that these are the conditions: an official Egyptian explanation of the entire incident, and especially of the behavior of the Egyptians following the shooting in Ra's al-Burqa'; punishing the soldier who fired the shots; denouncing the incident and apologizing to Israel; publicizing the results of the investigation in Egypt; and expressing willingness to compensate the families of the victims. Our correspondent reports that Minister Shamir informed Richard Murphy, with whom he met this morning, of these conditions.

So far it is not known whether Shamir's announcement is also acceptable to the prime minister, and there is so far no response from the Prime Minister's Office because he is currently meeting with Murphy, who is briefing him on the results of the Geneva summit.

Rabin Says Peace Impossible Without Compromise

TA210825 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
21 Nov 85 p 3

["Exclusive" report by California-based correspondent Beni Landau]

[Text] Los Angeles — "At this stage there is no point in arguing over the conditions for peace with Jordan. First we have to see whether we have a partner for the talks and whether Jordan will enter into negotiations." This was said by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin 2 days ago in answer to a question following a speech he gave at the Los Angeles World Affairs Council.

The defense minister believes Syria is not ripe for talks with Israel and that once Jordan proves it wants to begin negotiations the Israeli public's attitude toward territorial compromise in the West Bank will change. Rabin said: "I believe in the Bible; I believe that in the Bible the people of Israel were given rights over the whole of Eretz Yisra'el. For peace, however, I am willing to compromise over my rights. However, why should we argue over this now?"

Rabin said it will not be possible to achieve peace without territorial compromise. "I cannot comprehend how it is possible to believe that contrary to the peace with Egypt, in exchange for which we had to return the whole of the Sinai, uproot settlements, and destroy Yamit — and I am not implying that we should accept such conditions — peace with others can be obtained without any price. I do not know how to explain such a conception," Rabin said.

Rejects UN Proposal on UNIFIL

TA220530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Israel has rejected a UN call to station UNIFIL troops within the south Lebanese security zone. At a meeting in New York last night, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin told UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that Israel was responsible for the security of her northern border. Rabin rejected Perez de Cuellar's proposal for a large UNIFIL presence in the zone, and later also rejected a compromise plan for a token UN force. In response to a request from Rabin, Perez de Cuellar promised to make inquiries with Syria over the fate of four Israeli soldiers missing in action during the war in Lebanon.

Rabin is now on his way to Paris, where he is to meet with France's new defense minister.

Arens Wants Cabinet To Discuss International Forum

TA220529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens has asked that Prime Minister Peres bring before the Cabinet any proposal he may have regarding an international forum on negotiations with Jordan. Speaking to Israeli reporters in Washington, Arens said there has been a shift in the prime minister's position of late. Peres, he said, began by referring to international support for talks, changed to the expression international accompaniment, and now speaks of an international committee.

Arens also referred to Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon whom he said was wrong to call for Jordan to expel the PLO commands from its territory before any negotiations with Israel begin. Arens says such talks should be held with no preconditions.

Moshe Levi Says Syria Seeking Strategic Parity

TA210908 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0841 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi said this morning that if the Syrians thought they could annihilate Israel through war they would have done so. The chief of staff added that the aerial dogfight which took place with the Syrian planes 2 days ago can be viewed as linked to Syria's aspiration to reach strategic parity with Israel. The chief of staff said this in a talk with journalists after he visited Shaykh Amin Tarif, the leader of the Druze community in Israel, this morning. Our correspondent in the north Menahem Horowitz has cited his remarks.

'Unofficial Contacts' With Bloc States Continuing

TA220555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Unofficial contacts between Israel and East European diplomats are intensifying in Bonn. High-level political sources assess that this process will continue to develop in the near future. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that East Germany's representative in Bonn met with Israel Ambassador Yitzhaq Ben-Ari and spoke of the possibility of permanent ties between the two countries. Contacts with Poland are also continuing in Bonn. Czechoslovakia has also hinted recently that it wants to have ties with us.

In another political arena, the Soviet envoy extraordinary in Paris has voiced the assessment that ties between Moscow and Jerusalem will resume immediately after the opening of an international conference on the Middle East. According to a report submitted by the Israeli ambassador, the Soviet leaders make the renewal of relations conditional upon the beginning of Israeli withdrawal from the territories, the conquest of which was the reason for severing the ties in 1967.

Liberia's Doe Appeals to Israel for Aid

TA220621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0600 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Liberian ruler Samuel Doe, who successfully suppressed a recent coup attempt in his country, has appealed to Israel for emergency aid. Our political correspondent has learned that Doe summoned the Israeli diplomat remaining in the Embassy in Monrovia, and asked her to convey to Jerusalem his request for military and civilian aid from Israel to strengthen his regime. Jerusalem is currently studying the request.

'Terrorists' Blow Up TV Station in South Lebanon

TA220931 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0918 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Last night terrorists blew up the broadcasting station of the local television network in southern Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that apparently heavy damage was caused to the station and programs will be temporarily halted. Sources in southern Lebanon note that the operators of the station were supposed to see to the security of the stations themselves, but last night, when the terrorists arrived, the station was unguarded.

Court Sentences 2 Terrorists to Life Imprisonment

TA211350 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1250 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A short time ago the Lod military court delivered a life sentence to the two terrorists convicted of murdering Me'ir Ben-Ya'ir and Mikhal Kohen in the Masu'a forest near Bet Shemesh last June. The prosecution decided not to demand the death penalty. Our correspondent reports that the two men, Mustafa 'Amar Ghanimat and Ziyad Mahmud Ghanimat, both 23 and from the village of Surif in the Hebron hills, were convicted of the double murder on the basis of their testimony. Their attorney did not seek a lighter sentence, claiming that the two acted out of nationalistic motives and that they are willing to pay the price for the deed because this is part of their struggle.

HA'ARETZ on Israeli, U.S. Policy on PLO

TA211200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Nov 85 p 7

[Commentary by Dan Margalit: "Two things From Peres to the Americans"]

[Text] All Israeli governments have rejected the involvement of the PLO in political negotiations. The United States refused to accept Jerusalem's uncompromising attitude regarding Palestinian terrorism, preferring to open a door to Yasir 'Arafat under certain conditions. Certain obstacles were set, from Henry Kissinger to Ronald Reagan: The PLO must recognize Israel's right to exist, cease terrorism against it, and accept UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Yasir 'Arafat showed interest in the U.S. conditions. He conveyed a message to Washington via the channels of secret diplomacy in which he claimed that the PLO has already recognized the fact of Israel's existence. He was immediately asked to stop the sophistry and was asked to recognize not only the fact, but mainly the right of the Jewish people to self-determination. His reaction was to turn his back on the United States in a gesture of rejectionism.

Against this background, Jerusalem preferred to avoid a confrontation with the United States. Even though it did not accept Kissinger and Reagan's conditions for the PLO, it did not argue with them because it believed 'Arafat would reject the conditions and wanted to avoid a dispute with the United States.

This feeling has grown even stronger in the last few months. The Americans promised they would not allow the PLO to enter the political negotiations. King Husayn and his prime minister, Zayd al-Rifa'i, who has met Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin, were also hesitant about giving the PLO a central role in negotiations. The Jordanians and the Americans, however, searched for 'something' well drafted to present to 'Arafat.

So far two such 'things' have turned up. The first is the 'international accompaniment,' backed by a U.S. and Jordanian commitment to prevent a real role for the Soviet Union and anchored in a commitment by George Shultz that Moscow will return to the arena only after it permits Jewish immigration to Israel and renews diplomatic relations with it. Peres has placed this issue in Washington's hands as a deposit; if the latter is convinced that Israel's conditions, or at least one of them, have been met, and if, following the Geneva summit, it reaches the conclusion that the Soviet Union's attitude has changed for the better, then it is authorized to invite Mikhail Gorbachev to an international conference.

The second 'thing' is connected with a definition of the U.S. conditions for the involvement of the PLO in the negotiations. Despite the fact that Washington does not want to see 'Arafat at

the negotiating table — and in this it agrees with Peres and Husayn — the United States was persuaded to present the PLO with somewhat easier terms. Instead of recognizing Israel's right to exist, it now has to agree to direct negotiations with Israel. Jerusalem took a gamble and agreed to this easement.

The prime minister has denied this, and at the same time the supporters of rotation, Yitzhaq Shamir's supporters in the Likud, have preferred to say that there is no change in Israel's position. Shamir's camp will always prefer to say that there is no change in the situation, as long as the rotation comes. The correct interpretation of Israel's acquiescence to the U.S. easing was given by Ge'ula Kohen, Hayim Druckman, and Dan Meridor from the right, and by Yosi Sarid from the left. Both parties saw this new development as important, the former viewing it gravely and the latter hopefully.

It is true that one can claim Israel still rejects all the conditions posed by the Americans for PLO participation in negotiations and that its right to exist does not depend on the consent of Palestinian terrorists. It can also be said that the demand that the PLO recognize Security Council Resolution 242 requires explicit PLO recognition of Israel. However, the permission granted by Israel to the United States to release one of the valves which curbed the PLO, to remove one of the obstacles which stood in the way of the Palestinian organization, is an addition that cannot be lightly ignored.

Israel did not set for itself the goal of consistently fighting the conditions which the United States has posed for PLO participation in the negotiations, but rather preferred to remain quiet. It is true that there is still a high likelihood that even the moderated U.S. conditions will be rejected by 'Arafat. It is clear, however, that were 'Arafat to change, the Alignment ministers would view this as a new chapter requiring them to re-examine our complete rejection of the PLO.

Peres has thus successfully completed the first circle of his planned political moves. On two occasions, and by use of a similar political technique, he planted in the government positions that do not coincide with the conception of hawkish elements in the coalition. First he included in his Knesset political statement a clause on international accompaniment, which later turned into a conditional agreement to an international conference; now he has slipped into the minutes of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee remarks to the effect that Israel accepts the change in the conditions posed by the United States to the PLO.

Peres' method of operation repeats itself: He plants something, then he firmly denies it but does not go into details (the denial he made 2 days ago can be interpreted in several ways). Later on, if the peace efforts begin to bear fruit in the Arab camp, which at present still shows rejectionism, Peres will be able to justify the move: After all, he reported it to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and even the Shamir camp did not object, so what is all the ruckus about?

Peres has finally succeeded in taking the series of steps which he quietly discussed with his associates when he took office. His excellent cooperation with Rabin has extricated the IDF from Lebanon; his coordination with Yitzhaq Moda'i made the economic plan possible. Now, through the Americans, he has made a gesture of flexibility to the Arabs, even if he somewhat deviated from his timetable and agenda. If they do not take advantage of it before the rotation comes, they will have only themselves to blame for foiling Peres' peace initiative.

LIBYA

Tripoli Radio Reports on Geneva Summit Results

LD211635 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] This morning the American-Soviet summit ended. It is the first of its kind since 6 years ago. Here is a report on the results of this summit:

After 2 days of discussions the Soviet and American heads of states announced the end of the Geneva summit this morning. In a joint communique this morning the American and Soviet sides admitted the presence of essential differences between their countries. However, the communique pointed out that the two countries agreed on the need to improve American-Soviet relations and hasten the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons. In addition the two sides signed a number of various bilateral agreements.

The joint communique said that the two heads of states agreed to meet again. It pointed out that the talks included principal issues in American-Soviet relations and the current international situation.

Mikhail Gorbachev announced in a separate statement that his country is committed to improve its relations with the United States and described the talks as an indespensible step for reducing the danger of nuclear war and stopping the arms race from spreading to outer space. This was considered by observers to be a hint from Moscow on the need to stop the star wars research program that was presented by Reagan in March 1983.

In addition to what observers see as positive effects from this summit, informed sources in Geneva consider that today's agreement, with all the resulting expectations for resuming the Geneva Talks and reducing nuclear weapons — the expected 50 percent reduction of these weapons by both sides and the temporary reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles — constitute an initiative that might have positive effects on limiting nuclear missile deployment. They also point out that the Geneva agreement might not completely end the existing contradictions between the two countries in all the other important areas.

U.S. Travel Advisory on Sudan Termed 'Panicky' Move

LD211801 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Nov (JANA) — It has been reported that the U.S. State Department has warned U.S. citizens against visiting Khartoum because of what is described as the presence of terrorists in the Sudanese capital.

This panicky American move, which coincides with the outcries of the agent Egyptian propaganda trumpets, is a coverup for an official U.S. Government intention to provoke the Sudanese people's feelings and cast doubts on their options. This came after the White House began to feel the extent of the loss its interests have suffered, particularly in the strategic and military spheres, since the collapse of the regime of the lackey Numayri on 6 April.

The terrorists, who are known to the world, are the Yankees, with their ugly faces, who are scattered in various bases of destruction and sabotage and dens of espionage throughout the world, and who openly practice organized international terrorism — terrorism supervized by the Washington government, which claims the lives of hundreds of innocent people in Southeast Asia and Latin America, as well as the Arab area and Africa.

The Reagan government has turned logic upside down in its dealings with peoples and countries and no longer distinguishes between the executioner and the victim or between the killer and the killed.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Romanian President's Envoy

LD220048 Tripoli JANA in English 1506 GMT 21 Nov 85

["Leader Receives Personal Envoy of Romania's President" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Rabi al Alwal 7, Nov. 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received today Mr. Manea Manescu, vice-president of State Council and member of the Permanent Bureau of the Executive And Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP).

The Romanian envoy conveyed to the leader of the revolution a letter from the Romanian president, Nicolae Ceausescu on the bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and issues of mutual interest.

OAU Secretary General Arrives for Talks 20 Nov

LD220043 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Nov (JANA) — Mr Ide Omarou, the OAU secretary general, arrived last evening in Tripoli.

Mr Ide Omarou gave a statement to JANA's correspondent in which he pointed out that his visit to the Jamahiriyah comes within the framework of the talks aimed at consolidating African unity and the solidarity of the African peoples.

He stressed that the OAU is doing its best to preserve the unity of the peoples of Africa, solve their political and economic problems, and face up to the effects of these problems on the peoples of Africa.

MAURITANIA

Saharan Official Arrives With Message 20 Nov

LD210008 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Bachir Mustafa Sayed, official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Political Bureau of the Polisario Front, arrived in the capital this evening. At the airport the Saharan official was met by Major Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Day, permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation.

In a statement to our colleague Mohamed Moukhtar [last name indistinct], Bachir said that he is carrying a message from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR, to Colonel Maaouiya Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state. He added that this message is connected with the good relations between the two peoples and ways to develop them.

SUDAN

Foreign Ministry 'Source' Reacts to U.S. Advisory

JN211457 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1410 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Nov (SUNA) — In a statement to SUNA here today an authoritative source at the Foreign Ministry said that Sudan regrets the U.S. State Department deputy official spokesman's statement on the U.S. Administration's call to its citizens not to travel to Khartoum.

The source said that the statement conflicts with the spirit of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, especially since Sudan has showed a sincere desire to resume its good relations with the United States. This was confirmed by Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah during his recent visit to the United States and during several meetings with senior U.S. officials.

The source pointed out that the aforementioned statement, which was circulated by news agencies, depicted Sudan as a country of international terrorism and said that it is experiencing political and security instability. The source said that this is untrue, adding that Sudan announces to all the citizens of fraternal and friendly countries in Sudan that Sudanese authorities are responsible for protecting them and that the security organs are doing their utmost to achieve this.

The source added that Sudan, which is against all forms of terrorism, will not tolerate any attempt from anywhere to use its territory to threaten its citizens or foreign citizens residing in Sudan.

The U.S. Administration earlier announced that it would reduce the official U.S. presence. State Department Deputy Spokesman Redman spoke to journalists yesterday about what he termed a travel advisory to Khartoum. This advisory is in addition to an earlier one advising U.S. nationals against traveling to Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile regions in southern Sudan.

Asked about the identity of terrorists, the deputy spokesman said that they are mostly Libyans but there are some from other countries and organizations. He said that the United States plans to reduce its official presence in Khartoum by 10 percent because of the threat posed by these terrorists.

Redman said that the Government of Sudan has been very cooperative in providing security men to guard the embassy and other U.S. Government buildings. However, it has not responded to U.S. concern about these terrorists. Redman added that the United States has close ties with Sudan and important interests in it, and that it wants to preserve both and plans to continue to work with the Sudanese authorities.

The U.S. Administration issued a statement in Washington yesterday advising its citizens not to travel to Khartoum and claiming that known terrorists are currently in Khartoum and that these terrorists constitute a threat to U.S. interests in Sudan.

Siwar al-Dhahab Sees Recent Strikes as 'Threat'

JN211054 Khartoum SUNA in English 1036 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 21 (SUNA) — TMC Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab has warned against the danger of the recent strikes wave in the country.

It represents a direct threat to the democratic line and leads eventually to the undermining of democracy, Siwar al-Dhahab said to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* issued here today.

He added that the escalation of the strike phenomenon depicts the absence of the required national sense specially in this sensitive phase of our homeland and he further raised exclamation questions for the causes of these strikes and the danger they constitute to the efforts exerted by the interim authorities for instant the efforts exerted to curb the deteriorating economic situation which can succeed only through the support and assistance of all Sudanese. Moreover, Siwar al-Dhahab affirmed that this wave of strikes could only worsen Sudan's conditions. If strikes continue we expect everything to happen, Siwar al-Dhahab went on. He added that this period requires self-renunciation and cooperation.

On the other hand, Siwar al-Dhahab reaffirmed that elections will run as scheduled and expressed hope that political parties work seriously to assist the government in arranging the elections.

Some political parties rejected the elections act on the ground that it does not give an adequate representation to the professional trade unions.

Leader Interviewed on South, Foreign Relations

PM211457 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 20-26 Nov 85 pp 14,15

[Interview with Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab by Nura Fakhuri and Muhammad Ahmad Hisham in Khartoum; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The Sudanese papers reported that the reason for suspending the trial of 'Ummar al-Tayyib in the Falasha case for a day was American annoyance over the public hearing of this case. It is said that the Americans spoke to a number of Sudanese officials in this regard and that the American tone was somewhat threatening — either the suspension of 'Umar al-Tayyib's trial or the suspension of U.S. aid to Sudan. How true is this, and what is your comment on it?

Answer: There is absolutely no truth in this. The Americans have given no official warning to this effect. There may have been some remarks made by the American ambassador during his meetings; they were merely passing remarks made during the

discussion of the question of trials. We have not been officially told by the United States to stop the trials.

Question: But is there American annoyance?

Answer: We have not been informed of it. Maybe the ambassador had certain reservations because his name was mentioned or something to that effect. As for annoyance in the sense you are talking about, we have not been informed of it, nor have we received any kind of protest.

Question: The visit to Khartoum by a Syrian delegaton headed by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar after years of estrangement has raised several questions, particularly since the visit came following a visit by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Did the visit have anything to do with what is being said about moving the PLO's offices from Tunis to Khartoum?

Answer: Nobody has brought up the subject of moving the PLO's offices to Sudan with us. The Syrian delegation also did not bring up the subject during the talks it held with officials.

Question: How do you evaluate the Syrian delegation's visit?

Answer: We took the first step of sending a delegation to Syria, which expressed our desire to initiate good relations with all Arab countries, including Syria. The Syrian delegation's visit to Khartoum shows the seriousness of the Syrian brothers' wish to improve their relations with the Sudanese people.

Question: A Sudanese intention to initiate a different kind of relations with Moscow has not materialized. Could a Sudanese-Soviet rapprochement come through Syria?

Answer: I do not imagine so. Any discussions with the Russians will be held directly. There is an intention to send a delegation to the Soviet Union in the coming period.

Question: Following your recent visit to Egypt there has been some military tightening up in the operations area in southern Sudan. Certain quarters attribute this to Egyptian military support for Sudan and military agreements concluded with Egypt. It is said that this has prompted John Garang to propose the idea of dialogue.

Answer: The Burr District in the south was liberated a week prior to my departure for Egypt. During my visit to Cairo I did not ask for any military aid or anything to that effect. It is known that the Sudanese defense minister visited Cairo a month prior to my visit. His visit fell within the framework of the bilateral agreements between Sudan and Egypt. As for Garang, it appears that he still insists on continuing the fighting.

Question: So was his request for dialogue made merely to gain time?

Answer: It appears so, because dialogue is incompatible with fighting. For this reason our forces, despite their commitment to a cease-fire, respond to John Garang's operations whenever they are engaged by his forces.

Question: There has been a call to convene a national conference to solve the problem of the south. Meanwhile, it appears that Garang insists on holding a conference to solve the problem of Sudan as a whole. Will such conference be held if Garang does not attend it?

Answer: The inclination in Sudan nowadays is to convene a conference of national reconciliation. the problem of the south can be discussed at that conference. In fact, if John Garang fails to attend that conference it does not mean that it will not be held. Many elements among the southern brothers are highly desirous of ending the problem of the south, and the great majority of them are present in Sudan.

Cited on Egypt, South

GF201313 Doha QNA in Arabic 0905 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Muscat, 20 Nov (QNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, has affirmed that elections in Sudan will take place on the set date in April 1986, despite the unfavorable legacy and huge problems facing the Sudanese economy.

In an interview published today in the Omani newspaper *'UMAN*, General Siwar al-Dhahab described his country's relations with Egypt as eternal and distinctive. He indicated that it is necessary for integration between the two countries to serve the interests of the two fraternal people on the level required by the situation in the two countries. He stated that integration must be used so that it will first serve economic purposes, so that the Nile valley will have self-sufficiency in agricultural products.

On the situation in southern Sudan, the Sudanese leader stated that the rebellion in the south was widely supported in the past by several parties, including Libya, in order to topple the previous regime. He noted however, that since the uprising and Sudan's opening to all its neighbors, they have all assured us that they have stopped all support for John Garang. He added: "Despite this, there has been an escalation in the rebels' operations. Our explanation for this is that they may have a large reserve of arms which they received in the past."

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab warned that the crisis of southern Sudan is basic. It has exhausted all of Sudan's resources and contributed to the famine there. He expressed hope that the crisis of the south would soon end. He indicated that intensive efforts are currently under way to resolve the crisis by peaceful means, and that preparations are currently being made to hold a conference for reconciliation, during which all Sudanese issues, including the crisis of southern Sudan, will be discussed.

Police Fire on Demonstrators Supporting Ghabbush

JN211751 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 21 Nov (SUNA) — The Sudan National Party staged a demonstration here this morning protesting the continued detention of party leader Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush and other political detainees who were arrested during the

incidents of last September. Police used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators but to no avail, and they were compelled to open fire. Demonstrators used rocks to resist the police.

Khartoum Police Director Lieutenant General Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim pointed out that a policeman was injured. He said that the policeman was taken to the hospital and that 22 of the demonstration's leaders were arrested.

NASC Committee To Prepare for National Conference

JN211123 Khartoum SUNA in English 1026 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 21 (SUNA) — The National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country (NASC) has decided to set up a committee, comprising a member from each party to prepare for the constitutional conference on the future type of government in Sudan.

NASC has rejected the national reconciliation committee set up recently by the Council of Ministers saying that it is its duty and not that of the cabinet to set up such a committee.

NASC is a political body comprising political parties and professional trade unions that spear-headed the popular protest that brought down the regime of ousted President Numayri on April 6.

NASC which is dominated by the leftists has been at loggerheads with another parallel group dominated by the Islamic forces.

NASC has also decided to approach the TMC and the Council of Ministers on the question of the minister of education "who is showing conspicuous partisan affiliations and who is making oppressive decisions emanating from his commitment to a certain political party, a matter which prompted a lot of strikes and harmed the stability of the schools."

NASC says it would ask the TMC and the cabinet to fire the minister, Dr Bashir Haju al-Tum.

The communists and other leftists group in NASC have frequently complained that Al-Tum favours the Moslem Brothers and they often criticized him.

The Alliance further discussed the qestion of strikes, expressed anxiety over this problem and its repercusssions and decided to set up a committee to study the matter and report on it to NASC General Council.

Meanwhile the trade unions alliance has asked NASC to study the elections bill and reach a unified viewpoints on it.

It deemed the said bill as a violation of the April uprising charter which was approved by all parties concerned and which provided for representation of the modern forces.

It said the bill does not cope with the ambitions of the modern forces. NASC decided to ask the TMC to put off the signing of the said bill until after consensus is reached on it.

Unionist Party To Boycott Alliance Conference

JN211134 Khartoum SUNA in English 1045 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, Nov 21 (SUNA) — The Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), one of the major political parties, decided to boycott the National Alliance conference scheduled in Madani-Central Region tomorrow, announced the DUP Acting Secretary General Sa'id Ahmad al-Hasan.

The DUP also decided to revise its relations with the National Alliance for the Salvation of the country (NASC) for violating the national charter, added Al-Hasan.

NASC is trying to postpone the elections by evoking opposition over the elections draft law, stated al-Hasan.

However the DUP will release a statement stating its stance on the current issues in the political arena.

POW's in Iran Reportedly To Return 'Next Week'

JN211132 Khartoum SUNA in English 1029 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum Nov 21 (SUNA) — Sixty Sudanese war prisoners are due to return here next week after the Iranian consent to set them free.

The Sudanese prisoners have been captured by Iran during its war with Iraq they joined the Iraqi troops as volunteers during the era of ousted President Numayri.

A Foreign Ministry official had arrived in Tehran two days ago to supervise the operations of airlifting the prisoners who were set free by Iran.

An Iranian delegation had visited Sudan recently and relations between the two countries which had severed in 1982 by the regime of deposed President Numayri have restored.

Iran first said it will deal with the captives as mercenaries but it changed its position and dealt with [them] as prisoners of war.

Interior Minister's Visit to Gulf States Postponed

JN211501 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1452 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Khartoum, 21 Nov (SUNA) — Minister of Interior General 'Abbas Madani's visit to Kuwait, Qatar, and the UAE, which was scheduled to begin today, has been postponed until early next week. The visit is within the framework of promoting relations with these states in the fields of security and training.

Briefs

Gold Discovered — Khartoum, 21 Nov (SUNA) — A big quantity of gold was discovered in the east of the country by Sudanese prospecting for minerals in that region, announced Energy and Mineral Resources Minister Eng. 'Abd al-'Aziz Musa in a press statement to *AL-SAHAFAH* daily newspaper. Musa added that his exploration will defintely help in Sudan's

economic recovery. Musa said in a statement released here today that the Sudan will start the exploitation of this wealth within four years then it will be one of the richest countries in Africa. [Text] [*Khartoum SUNA in English 1032 GMT 21 Nov 85 JN*]

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan Successes Against Moroccan Troops Reported

2-16 Nov Operations

LD212125 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A Saharan Ministry of Information statement issued today in the liberated territories says that 20 Moroccan soldiers have been killed and 30 wounded during operations Saharan fighters launched against Moroccan positions between 2 and 16 November. The statement adds that the invading forces lost huge quantities of military arms and ammunition during the operations.

Moroccans Killed, Wounded

LD181658 Algiers APS in Arabic 1632 GMT 18 Nov 85

[Text] The Liberated Territories, 18 Nov (APS) — A communique issued today by the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture stated that 69 Moroccan soldiers have been killed and 107 others wounded during 212 [as received] operations carried out by the Saharan People's Liberation Army against the Moroccan forces of occupation in the Western Sahara.

The communique pointed out that these operations had been carried out all over Saharan soil and along the fifth wall. It also stated that a base, an ammunition dump, several trenches of mortars and machine guns were all destroyed.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Successes Against Ethiopian Troops Reported

EA212210 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Halhal Front: On 19 November 1985 our heroic people's forces dealt a severe blow to an enemy force that attempted to break through our positions on the right flank of the Halhal front, forcing it to retreat.

During a clash that took place the day before yesterday 12 dergue soldiers were killed, 20 others wounded, and 2 captured. Our forces also captured seven Kalashnikov assault rifles.

KENYA

Moi Views 20 Nov Ugandan Talks; To Continue 21 Nov

EA212254 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Nov 85 p 1

[Gideon Mulaki report: "Uganda Talks Resume Today"]

[Excerpts] President Moi will this afternoon chair the plenary session of the Uganda peace talks. The announcement was made last night by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale.

President Moi presided over the last plenary meeting on 31st October, when the peace negotiations were adjourned and a joint committee formed to draft the final document. The talks involve the ruling Uganda Military Council and the National Resistance Movement. Since then the committee has been meeting and reporting the progress to the president.

President Moi told journalists covering the talks yesterday that there were a few technical matters to be cleared "otherwise we are doing very well". Asked when the document was likely to be signed, the president said: "I wont tell you the exact date or time but tomorrow will tell".

And as yesterday's meeting came to an end, the president appealed to the press to cover the talks "fairly and correctly". Speaking outside Harambee House at 1 pm, the president remarked: "There is nothing to report. We are still discussing. You can't report things halfway".

The leader of the Ugandan Government delegation, Mr Paul Ssemogerere, who also talked to newsmen as he came out of the committee meeting at 1.55 pm, said they were trying to get full agreement on everything as the talks drew to an end.

The Ugandan foreign affairs minister, Mr Olara Otunnu, said he was happy with the progress of the talks. "We are doing a good job", he said.

Briefs

Nuclear Facilities — Nuclear facilities are now available in Kenya and have been developed to a level where they can be used to provide training for Kenyan and other African scientists. The Centre for Nuclear Research Techniques and radiochemistry laboratories, both funded by the International Atomic Energy Agency, will be fully operational at the University of Nairobi in the near future, it has been disclosed. The minister for education, science and technology, Prof. Jonathan Ngeno, said yesterday the analystical techniques provided in nuclear training could be useful in research as well as applications in agriculture, veterinary sciences, pollution studies, quality control, geological surveys and mineral exploration. He said this in a speech read on his behalf by his assistant minister, Mr George Muhoho, during the official opening of a course in radiochemistry at the University of Nairobi. [Excerpt] [*Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 19 Nov 85 EA*]

UGANDA

Fedemu Explains Support for UNLA Against NRA

EA212159 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The Uganda Federal Democratic Movement, Fedemu, has explained the present participation of its military wing, the FDA [Federal Democratic Army], in the conflict between the NRA [National Resistance Army] and UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army]. The chairman of Fedemu, Dr David Lwanga, told a news conference in Kampala today that Fedemu chose to cooperate with other fighting groups because the NRA had declared itself the enemy of not only Fedemu, but also of all peace-loving Ugandans.

He accused the NRA of having started attacking and killing FDA soldiers in their camps since September 1985. From 1 September 1985 up to the middle of October, he said, the NRA had killed more than 90 FDA soldiers while the FDA was under orders to exercise restraint. Dr Lwanga said this development has constituted a serious challenge to Fedemu. He said his organization had to take up the challenge, because they could not sit idle while the NRA was attacking their camps and killing their soldiers.

On the Nairobi peace talks, Dr Lwanga cautioned the NRA against negotiating matters pertaining to Fedemu with the Military Council. He said Fedemu's stand is that all memoranda agreed between the various fighting groups and the Military Council will be submitted to the proposed national conference.

CAMEROON

French Cooperation Minister Concludes Visit

AB212106 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The French minister of cooperation, Christian Nucci, had ended his visit to Cameroon in which he participated in the France-Cameroon Joint Commission. Speaking to newsmen before departure today, Mr Nucci said that cooperation was not solely the affair of governments. He stressed that governments only created the conditions under which cooperation could be established. The French cooperation minister also called on private businessmen and nongovernmental bodies to cooperate at their own levels. He said the Franco-Cameroon Joint Commission had stressed the need for more efforts on the economic plan and the training of personnel. He declared that the extension of economic relations with Cameroon needed to be internationalized.

CHAD

Higher Food, Lower Cotton Production Predicted

AB202002 Paris AFP in French 1348 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Aldom Tito commentary entitled "Better Perspectives for Food Production, Fall in Cotton Production"]

[Excerpt] Sarh (southern Chad), 20 Nov (AFP) — It is generally considered in Sarh, the capital town of Moyen-Chari in southern Chad, that the food situation in southern Chad, as in the rest of the country, may improve considerably this year, while cotton production may fall compared with the record production of 1983. Southern Chad, which usually supplies most of the country's agricultural production , has faced famine because of military attacks and the effects of a prolonged drought that hit the entire country last year. The food situation should nevertheless improve during the current year compared with preceding harvests, which marked a deficit of about 300,000 tons. It is estimated that 500,000 tons of grain will be produced in 1985 to enable the people to achieve a certain degree of self-sufficiency in food production.

According to reliable sources, however, there are "pockets of deficit," especially in the lake regions (western Chad), the Guera (central Chad), and Moyen-Chari, where certain persons allegedly died recently from famine in the Koumra subprefecture.

For its part, the Chadian National Sugar Company (Sonasut), situated at Banda, 25 kilometers south of Sarh, could expect better production this year because of good rainfall.

According to Chadian authorities, Chad will need international food aid again this year for some of its people, especially the thousands of refugees returning from the Central African Republic.

During a 12-hour visit to Sarh last Sunday Lorenzo Natali, vice-chairman of the Commission of European Communities of Brussels, who visited the Chadian Textile Company and Sonasut before leaving Chad on Monday evening for Cameroon, said that in 1986 the EEC's aid to Chad will be mainly in the food production sector, adding that the community would not intervene in cotton production.

According to various estimates made by Cotontchad, production should reach 120,000 tons this year, which is an increase compared with the past year's 98,400 tons and a decrease compared with 1983, a record year with production of 158,000 tons. If this fall in production is confirmed, it would mean a loss of 12 billion CFA francs in revenue for Chad, which depends on cotton and livestock rearing for most of its exports, underlined Cotontchad.

The military attacks in the main cotton producing areas, especially in Moyen-Chari and Western and Eastern Logon, prevented farmers from sowing seeds during the sowing season in June, the same source added. In addition, according to concordant sources in Sarh, the "Red Codos," guerrilla fighters opposed to President Hissein Habre's regime, used to cut off the hands of farmers in order to force them to abandon cotton production.

Finally, the loss in revenue for Chad, the first producer of cotton in black Africa, is explained by the fall in world prices for this product.

The few agroindustrial factories in southern Chad have also been affected by the fall in agricultural production. The Chadian Textile Company, the main consumer of Chadian cotton, which employs some 600 people, including 11 expatriate cadres, incurred heavy losses between 1979 and 1985, it was learned from the company's headquarters at Sarh.

LIBERIA

Doe Addresses Nation on Attempted Coup, Curfew

AB221305 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1210 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Address to the nation by Liberian head of state Samuel Doe at the Executive Mansion in Monrovia on 22 November — live]

[Text] Mr Vice President of the Interim National Assembly, Mr Deputy Vice Head of State, Mr Speaker, Mr Secretary General and members of the Interim National Assembly, Mr Chief Justice and members of the Supreme Court, members of the cabinet, Mr Chairman and members of the Special Military Tribunal, Mr Chief of Staff and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Mr Doyen and members of the diplomatic corps, Mr Chairman and members of the Special Elections Commission, heads of business houses, prelates, fellow citizens, ladies and gentlemen:

I must first of all give thanks and praises to the Almighty God who has preserved our nation and who has made it possible for me to stand here today to speak to you on matters of national concern. About 10 days ago, on the fateful morning of November 12, 1985, our country was thrown into turmoil by the rebel forces under the command of the former commanding general, Thomas G. Quiwonkpa. Most of the rebels have been apprehended and some, including commanding General Quiwonkpa, were killed during the fighting.

Today, the nation remains in a state of crisis and tension as security forces endeavor to capture the remaining rebels and their collaborators. A curfew is imposed throughout the country. The invasion has left in its aftermath families in distress for the losses of relatives and loved ones. Millions of dollars worth of properties have been destroyed and the economic life of the country severely interrupted. You may recall, fellow citizens, that in our acceptance speech on November (?1st), 1985, following notification by the Interim National Assembly of our election, we spoke extensively on the need for national unity and reconciliation in order that together we would build this country. We appealed to all political parties and our entire citizenry to put aside all differences and resolve to work in unity in realizing the hopes and aspirations of our people. Our appeal was based upon our firm belief that it is only through unity, love, and brotherhood that we can achieve those things which we envisage for our nation and people.

We also emphasized on the several occasions that in the absence of these virtues, and should there be any misfortune in this country, it will be the common people who will suffer. As you can see, it would appear that all these appeals fell on deaf ears. As a result, the rebels and other outsiders thought that we, the Liberians, were fighting a battle which could only be resolved through armed struggle. Therefore, the rebels and their supporters in Liberia and elsewhere were encouraged to carry out their evil designs. But the Lord being on our side, and knowing that I personally had done nothing to anybody except in the line with my duties as the head of this nation, the rebels were badly defeated. [applause]

According to confessions made by some of those rebels captured, the Sierra Leonean authorities were in the knowledge of the invasion. The rebels also revealed that certain members of the Liberian Action Party had been in contact with the late commanding general in the planning of the invasion. It will seem, therefore, that this apparent knowledge may have influenced their decision to convince other parties not to accept the election results.

However, we are not yet convinced whether or not the Liberian Action Party was connected with the late Quiwonkpa. The matter is now before the courts.

Fellow citizens, throughout the electoral process, we sought to pursue the objectives of unity, out of the conviction that this was the right and just thing to do. We also thought that we owe to the Liberian people to keep our commitment to return this country to democratic civilian rule where the principles of justice and equality will prevail.

We were convinced further that the new political order which was unfolding in this country would (?engender) the removal of barriers, restrain tendencies toward tribalism, sectionalism, and all other ties of divisiveness. We have hope that our citizens will fully embrace this concept and resort to work in tandem in pursuance of our goals. You may recall further, fellow citizens, that in spite of our difficult situation, government has exerted tremendous efforts geared toward the recovery of our economy and improving the quality of life of all our people. During the last few months, public sector payroll has once more been made (?current) and we undertook measures which we had hoped would further improve the economic situation.

It was at this time, when most of our citizens began to breathe a sigh of relief, a time when hope was being reborn, when investors were once more looking to our country as a place which offers real opportunities, yes, it was at this time that the forces of evil mind took the hearts of some of our citizens with grand designs of ambition and selfishness. Our people must therefore understand that the November 12 invasion had taken us back several years in our development efforts. The full impact of this setback is difficult to assess and will require time for full evaluation.

Meanwhile, we wish to thank the loyal men and women of the Armed Forces and other security forces for their sacrificial services rendered in defense of their nation. [applause] We extend deepest sympathy to the families and loved ones of those who lost their lives and to all other citizens who suffered loss as a result of this tragic event.

In pursuance of our belief and determination to put this unfortunate event behind us and look forward with hope, the following measures have already been taken:

1. We have given strict instructions to all our security forces and our entire citizenry that there should be no taking of revenge against any person or group of persons merely on the basis of their ethnic background. [applause]

2. Consistent with our belief in the rule of law, we have directed that those presently in detention as a result of the November 12

invasion be given speedy and fair trial. Civilians and politicians are to be tried in civil court while military and paramilitary personnel are to be tried by the Special Military Tribunal.

3. Because of our concern for the economic welfare of the nation, we have reopened the air and sea ports in order to accomodate free flow of trade and commerce. Security personnel and other essential employees in concession areas have also been allowed to resume night duties provided they adhere to the security procedures and regulations. The dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed on November 12 has been reduced by 2 hours from 8 pm to 6 am.

In order to enable us to survive as a nation, and to encourage outside assistance, we are compelled to institute the following economic measures; and we appeal for your understanding, patience, and cooperation in this regard:

1. Effective December 1, 1985, there will be an across-the-board 25-percent reduction in the salaries for all government employees of government ministries and agencies, as well as those personnel earning above 200 dollars per month. This reduction, however, does not affect military and paramilitary personnel from the rank of captain and below. [applause] Doctors and nurses are also exempted from this measure. [applause]

Because of the tough financial squeeze being experienced by government, the 24-dollar transportation allowance given to nurses and teachers is hereby abolished. [applause]

3. [as heard] Government ministries and agencies are hereby directed to retrench all unproductive employees and retire those at retirement age. [applause]

4. With respect to the banking community, government will introduce policy measures very shortly which, it is hoped, will help alleviate the liquidity crisis and we expect that all banks will comply.

5. Meanwhile, no individual will be allowed to physically take more than 1,000 dollars in cash out of the country. All amounts over 1,000 dollars are to be transferred through the banking system. [applause]

6. The business community and employees of agencies concerned are warned against giving or receiving bribes. Anyone caught will be dealt with in keeping with the law. We wish at this time to appeal to all our partners in progress, foreign friends — particularly the United States Government — to assist us in the reconstruction of our national economy. [applause]

To you, my fellow citizens, I call upon you to close ranks more than ever before as we continue the unfinished task before us. As you can see, the days ahead of us will be very difficult ones. But together, let us take up the challenge to build our nation in unity, peace, and freedom. In this connection, I admonish all our people to stop lying on one another, [applause] to love and feel for each other as we go through these difficult times. We hope that our patriotic citizens will take November 12, 1985, as a day of recommitment to ourselves, our government, our country, and — above all — to our God. [applause]

To the everlasting protection and guidance of Almighty God, we commit this nation now and in the years ahead. May He bless the work of our hands and save the state.

Thank you. [applause]

Press Secretary Discusses Trial of Coupists

AB212217 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The Government of Liberia announced yesterday that those who were accused of involvement in last week's abortive coup attempt would soon be put on trial. The head of state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Samuel K. Doe, said in that announcement yesterday that those involved would be given a fair and speedy trial. The announcement said all civilian and political leaders implicated in the coup plot would be tried by a civil court while military and paramilitary personnel involved would appear before the Special Military Tribunal. Today BBC's Robin White asked the press secretary to the head of state, Patrick Kugmeh, how many people would be put on trial:

[Begin recording] [Kugmeh] Well, I cannot give you a definite figure at the moment. I know that most of the political leaders, Mrs Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Mr Jackson Doe, and several others who were arrested in the wake of the invasion will be tried at the moment. The investigation itself is being conducted by the Ministry of Defense and the National Security Agency, so those figures are not available at the moment.

[White] But are you talking about 10, hundreds, or up to 1,000?

[Kugmeh] A thousand is incredible; I wouldn't like to say 1,000.

[White] There have been rumors going round that Ellen Johnson Sirleaf and Jackson Doe have already been executed. Can you tell us categorically that it's not true?

[Kugmeh] Oh, that is not true. I don't know who are spreading these rumors. I did see Mr Jackson Doe some time during the week when they were brought to the Executive Mansion.

[White] (?Haven't there been) any executions of people since the coup attempt?

[Kugmeh] For example?

[White] I was thinking of the military supporters of Quiwonkpa.

[Kugmeh] (?Whom are you thinking of precisely)?

[White] I can't...No, I mean, I am asking...

[Kugmeh, interrupting] I am just like you. I don't think so. All those who were arrested are being detained. In fact, on television last night, one of the Sierra Leoneans that were involved was shown on the national television, and both on television and radio, he made a confession himself explaining how he was recruited in Freetown, trained in Freetown, and then was brought to Monrovia; I mean these people are still alive. In fact as I am talking to

you now, I have been informed of an identification card of one Mr Sulei Karbor who was employed in the Sierra Leone police force and was attached to the police training school in [words indistinct] one of those who have been arrested, I am sure (?all of these people are being detained) and will be brought forward (?presently) for trial.

[White] But there have been reports that people from the Gio tribe are being particularly persecuted since the coup because Quiwonkpa was himself a Gio. Is there truth in that?

[Kugmeh] (?That sounds curious, Robin); in fact, there are several Gio or Mano people from Nimba who are working with the head of state. In fact, the chief cook, Mr John Duoh, well, the chief cook of Dr Doe, is still employed by the Liberian leader. In fact, I am going to tell you that [words indistinct] since last Tuesday, you have Minister Boley who is also from Nimba County; he is still working; you have Minister Scott Toweh; you have Mr Johnny Kpohu; you have Minister Mr Sackor. You have several Gio people and Mano people who are still employed by the government. There is no move against the Gio or Mano people. I don't know where you got this information from, Robin.

[White] I mean, I think there have been eyewitness reports of supporters of Doe going to the Gio areas in Monrovia for hunting people down and...

[Kugmeh, interrupting] Well, some people who were involved in the coup took refuge in the Gio (?areas). Obviously the security would have gone there. I don't think they went hunting people down. I think you should have used that word privately, hunting [words indistinct]. They went searching for these people.

[White] What are things like in Monrovia at the moment? Are they [words indistinct]?

[Kugmeh] Things are very fine. Government officials are back to work. [Words indistinct] they now go (?to work).

[White] But I have been told they have been rather shaken. Haven't they — your administration — people like yourself been rather shaken by....

[Kugmeh, laughs] That is a very interesting question. Everyone in our position would have been shaken. I mean, you get up very early in the morning and you tune in your radio and you hear the voice of Quiwonkpa saying that he has taken over. But a lot of people did not believe it because some people were thinking it is (?very) difficult for anyone to move General Doe, especially at this moment. But the head of state is still alive. I thank God for that. [end recording]

Minister Says Government in Full Control

AB211754 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1710 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Internal affairs minister, Edward K. Sackor, has reassured Liberians and foreign residents in the country that the 12 November attempted coup has been completely crushed by head of state Doe and loyal troops of the Armed Forces of Liberia. He said government was in full control of the country and there was absolutely no fear or need to fear, according to an Internal Affairs Ministry release issued yesterday. Col Sackor has therefore called on all Liberians, on all businesses, as well as the general public to resume work and carry out normal business transactions, adding, you will be fully protected by the Army and security forces. He, however, admonished the public to strictly observe the curfew until it is lifted by the head of state.

Recalled Official Departs Sierra Leone 20 Nov

AB211045 Paris AFP in French 1840 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] Freetown, 20 Nov (AFP) — The secretary general of the Mano River Union (MRU), the Liberian Augustine Caine, left Freetown by road on Wednesday for Guinea. Mr Caine is expected to hold discussions with the Guinean authorities before going to Monrovia where he has been recalled by Liberian head of state Samuel K. Doe who has affirmed that Sierra Leoneans, Guineans, Ghanaians, and Cubans were involved in last week's attempted coup d'etat in Liberia. Sierra Leone rejected these accusations many times. Liberia has also decided to recall its ambassador in Sierra Leone.

BOTSWANA

BDP Official Comments on Loss of Members

MB210538 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1910 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] The deputy secretary general of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP], Mr B. Setshogo, says the former mayor of Gaborone, Mr Patrick Bagwasi, and the prominent businessman, Mr (Raphael Sekoane), who have decamped from the BDP to join the Botswana National Front [BNF] are legitimately exercising their constitutional right of freedom to join whatever party that serves their interests best.

Mr Setshogo said in a press release today that the BDP is a vibrant and dynamic mass party whose influence would not easily be diminished by the loss of one or two party members, however highly placed. He said Mr Bagwasi and Mr (Sekoane) were both in the consultative machinery of the BDP. The BDP deputy secretary general noted that it is in the nature of dynamic politics that members are continually obliged to change their allegiances if they feel disillusioned for some reason. He said the BDP for its part made similar news recently when it gained some members of the BNF. Mr Setshogo said nevertheless the BDP is thankful for Mr Bagwasi and Mr (Sekoane) for the contributions they made to the party while they were its loyal members.

LESOTHO

Prime Minister on Pocketing of Government Funds

MB211735 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says there is more money going into the pockets of government employees than there is for development of the country, and this is not in line with government policy that more money should go towards development.

The prime minister was speaking in the National Assembly today on consolidated capital accounts development estimates of 1985-86. The prime minister said that the BNP [Basotho National Party] owed the nation gratitude following its landslide victory in the September elections. The party, he said, should express its gratitude by playing a major role in the efforts to improve the national standard of living.

The prime minister said the government employees should do their duties to the satisfaction and benefit of the nation. He appealed to those in high income brackets to use their money wisely, like buying tractors rather than items of luxury. He said agriculture is the backbone of the country's economy.

Speaking about budgets for various developmental activities, Dr Jonathan said that each ministry must have exhausted its budget by the end of the financial year. The common phenomenon of cash balances at the end of the financial year, he said, was an indication that the nation has not been satisfactorily served. He appealed to those responsible to ensure that their ministries' budgets are exhausted by the end of the current financial year in order to avoid the risk of receiving no further financial assistance from donors.

On agriculture, the prime minister said that this sector of the economy was the backbone of the country and must be given priority.

MOZAMBIQUE

RENAMO's Fernandes Denies Talks in Preparation

MB211200 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The secretary general of the RENAMO movement in Mozambique, Dr Evo Fernandes, says no Mozambican soldiers and Soviet bloc military advisers must leave the country before peace negotiations are possible. Speaking in an interview, Dr Fernandes denied speculation in diplomatic circles that negotiations over the 8-year-long war might be in preparation.

The RENAMO chief said his movement had no direct or indirect contact with President Samora Machel's government. He said although the recent offensive by government forces against RENAMO strongholds have delayed the rebel movement's future plans, a new front would soon be opened up across the country.

SOUTH AFRICA

Statement Issued on Botha Meeting With TBVC Leaders

MB211220 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1215 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 21, SAPA — The heads of state of South Africa and its four independent homelands today said they would oppose all attempts to disrupt the economic development of the region by sanctions, boycotts and similar measures which would "impair development and bring misery to all the peoples of southern Africa, particularly the black peoples."

In a joint declaration following their meeting at the Union Buildings earlier today, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and his counterparts from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei [TBVC] said they rejected political domination of any community or state by another as well as injustice or inequality in the opportunities available to a community.

"We reject all attempts from whatever source to bring about political change in any of our countries by violence or the threat of violence, and reaffirm our conviction that constitutional systems for southern Africa must be the product of negotiation and agreement," they continued.

The heads of state reaffirmed their commitment of cooperation with one another in seeking solutions to their common problems, and said they "acknowledge the common destiny of the countries of southern Africa based on their shared historical and economic experience."

They committed themselves to "the upliftment of all (our) peoples on the basis of equality and respect for the dignity of the individual and to commit ourselves to cooperation in the defence of the security of our territories."

Mandela Family Holds Press Conference 21 Nov

MB220533 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2117 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 21, SAPA — The jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, has asked to see his legal counsel following the unprecedented and growing speculation that he is to be released from prison. This was disclosed at a press conference held at a city hotel this evening, attended by Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, his daughter, Miss Zinzi Mandela, and his lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob. Mrs Mandela is banned and therefore cannot be quoted. However, Miss Mandela said that over the last few days the speculation had intensified and had led to Mandela requesting a meeting with his lawyer and legal counsel, advocate George Bizos.

An application had been made to the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, to allow Mandela to consult with his legal advisers. Approached for comment tonight, a spokesamn for the minister of justice in Pretoria, Lieutenant Colonel G.L. Gordon, said: "The association between the client and lawyer is a private and personal affair. We are therefore not prepared to comment," he said. However, he said that prison regulations did make provision for any prisoner, including political prisoners, to have access to their legal advisers.

He added that Mandela was not discharged from the hospital because it was better equipped to proved for specialist post-operative care. Miss Mandela said that no specific offer had been made to the family on his release. Any speculation about his being released in the Transkei was also ruled out because Mandela had rejected such an offer more than once in the past, she said.

Prison authorities have said that due to "security reasons" they could not disclose when Mandela would be discharged and returned to Pollsmoor Prison.

The press conference was also told that Mandela enjoyed a clean bill of health with no post-operation complications. He had been up and about since the seventh day after surgery to remove a prostate gland, sources close to Mrs Mandela said.

During the past two days the Volks Hospitaal in Oranjezicht has been the focus of international and local media attention amidst persistent rumours of Mandela's release. Mrs Mandela is the only link between the outside world and the man hailed by thousands as their leader. As she makes her daily exit from the hospital after visiting her husband for 40 minutes, crowds of journalists rush towards her to ask of any new developments.

Security police showing their gun-holsters are on 24-hour guard outside the hospital where all exits are manned by police, while reliable sources say at least six crack security policemen guard the corridor and ward where Mandela is recuperating. Tonight security was extra-tight as word spread that Mandela would be released.

President's Office Comments

MB211704 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1659 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 21, SAPA — There was "no truth" in speculation that imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela was due to be released, the state president's office reiterated today.

Approached for comment in view of persistent rumours that the sickly ANC leader's release from life imprisonment was imminent, a spokesman at Mr P.W. Botha's office in Pretoria said: "There is no truth in the rumours." He said he could not comment on a REUTERS NEWS AGENCY report earlier today that Mr Botha had said "no decision has been taken."

The prisons service has also reiterated it is "not prepared to comment on speculation and rumours."

According to reports, rumours of Mandelas imminent release have been fuelled by his prolonged stay in the hospital instead of being returned to Pollsmoor prison, but prison's service spokesmen have countered this by pointing out treatment of the 67-year-old prisoner is easier at the hospital.

Mandela, Lawyer To Meet

MB220734 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0724 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Nov 22, SAPA — Jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela is due to meet his attorney at the Volks Hospital in Cape Town today to discuss the speculation about his possible release from prison, the attorney said.

Mr Ismail Ayob, acting for the Mandela family, said he had received permission from the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, last night to vist Mandela today. "We will probably see him this morning and issue a statement afterwards," Mr Ayob said.

Lawyers on Release

MB221054 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1045 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 22, SAPA — Nelson Mandela lawyers said after a 2-3/4-hour consulation with the former ANC leader today that they had "no idea" when he would be released. They also said prison regulations prevented them from disclosing what they discussed with him.

Attorney Mr Ismail Ayob and advocate Mr George Bizos were given permission last night by the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, for this morning's meeting in Cape Town's Volks Hospital, where Mr Mandela is recovering from an operation for the removal of an enlarged prostate gland. They arrived for the

meeting at 9.45 am amid increasing speculation that Mr Mandela was to be released from prison.

Whey they emerged from the hospital shortly before 12.30, however, Mr Ayob told the press he regretted that prison regulations prevented them from making "any comment on our discussions with Mr Mandela." Asked if his release was imminent, Mr Ayob said, "I'm sorry, no comment."

Mr Bizos said that prison regulations prevented disclosure of discussion between legal representatives and a client in prison "and we must respect that." He said Mr Mandela was "in very good health — there is no doubt about that."

"He is in good spirits, and grateful for the concern you all show for him."

Asked if he and Mr Ayob had taken any message to Mr Mandela from the government, Mr Bizos said: "You will have to ask the government that." He had "no idea" when Mr Mandela would be released. Asked if he dismissed as "speculation and rumour" claims that Mr Mandela was to be released, Mr Bizos said, "We do not know anything about that."

This morning's consulation had not been "urgent" as reported in the press, he said. "Our consultation would have taken place irrespective of any rumours." He and Mr Ayob were to fly back to Johannesburg today.

Mr Mandela's wife, Mrs Winnie Mandela, accompanied the two lawyers to the hospital this morning, and stayed for about 10 minutes before going back to her hotel in the city. She was later reported to have checked out, and to have booked a 12.30 am flight to Johannesburg. It is understood that she may return to Cape Town on Sunday.

A large number of local and foreign pressmen gathered at the hospital this morning to speak to Mr Ayob and Mr Bizos. Plainclothes police maintained a strong, but discreet presence, as they have done since Mr Mandela's arrival at the hospital on November 3.

Parliamentarians Interviewed on Prison Tour

MB211037 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1034 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Nov 21, SAPA — Allegations of ill-treatment made by detainees to seven MP's who visited St Alban's Prison outside Port Elizabeth yesterday tallied with a prison register of complaints, the leader of the group, Dr Jan Grobbelaar, National Party MP for Brits, said yesterday.

Interviewed after a tour of the prison, Dr Grobbelaar, who is chairman of the Health and Welfare Committee in the House of Assembly and deputy chairman of the Standing Committee, said detainees spoke freely to the parliamentarians.

"We identified ourselves as members of all parties in parliament and we spoke freely to detainees," he said adding that a significant percentage of them were reasonably "fed-up with the situation as far as their imprisonment under the state of emergency goes."

Mr Colin Malcomess, PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MP for Nentral, and the only Port Elizabeth MP to visit the prison yesterday, said the visit brought home "the horrors of detention without trial — the waste of human lives and appalling tragedy."

He said he was impressed with the quality of person detained. "They are highly educated and intelligent. There are priests, teachers and schoolchildren — even one who is 13 years old." Many he had spoken to could not understand why they had been detained. He expressed the fear that many had been "forgotten by the authorities and are stuck inside."

Some had been detained in July and were still in prison, Mr Malcomess said, adding that if their cases were properly reviewed, "Many would be let out." Many, he said, had complained about the visitors system. "I have been asked to contact relatives to inform them .... The people inside prison are alive and as well as circumstances permitted. But I was also warned that this would be illegal, in terms of the law and that I could be fined R15000."

Mr Malcomess said he would be requesting permission from the relevant government minister to pass on the detainees' requests to their families.

"Many are concerned as they are the breadwinners and have no idea how their families are doing," he said. The group said complaints mainly included the quality of the food and the medical service at the prison. Dr Grobbelaar said the group had visited the prison's kitchens and had found that international standards were being observed in this regard.

"As far as medical services go, everything possible is being done. Every prisoner, on admission to the prison, undergoes a medical examination. And this is the first prison I have come across where x-rays are taken of every prisoner. This is because of the high tuberculosis rate in this area."

He said he was satisfied that methods used in the prison were professional at every level, and compared with international standards.

"We had the opportunity ... to have a close look at the register of complaints. There were people who complained about insults. We took the register and verified it. I am quite satisfied that the truth should be found in the register," he said. Any complaint from a prisoner was placed on record, which was passed on to the South African police and then to the attorney-general.

The leader of the opposition in the house of representatives and leader of the Democratic Workers Party, Mr Dennis de la Cruz, said the visit convinced him that the "whole system of detention should be seriously reviewed by the government."

"Our visit here was very good because it dispelled many fears. People alleged they were maltreated. We found no evidence of this here, no evidence that they were physically harmed."

He said he had not seen any signs of physical assaults on detainees.

"There were three chaps with scars which they claimed were inflicted by police. Most claim they are here for no reason and want to get out. Some alleged that they were detained while asleep."

Mr Tian van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party MP for Green Point, said he did not believe the detainees should have been in prison in the first place. He did not think detention without trial was justifiable. He had gained a distinct impression that the complaints of prison treatment were minor compared to the complaints about police. "And I certainly will take it up."

PFP Urges Council Meeting on Baragwanath Crisis

MB210918 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0915 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 21, SAPA — A call for an emergency session of the Transvaal Provincial Council was made today by Mr Douglas Gibson, Progressive Federal Party [PFP] chairman in the Transvaal and leader of the opposition in the council, to discuss the Baragwanath Hospital crisis.

"The situation at Baragwanath Hospital has been allowed to go from bad to worse. There have been no signs that the member of the executive committee in charge of hospital services, Mr Daan Kirstein, is in control or that he has the answers," Mr Gibson said.

"On the contrary, the unrest is spilling over to the doctors, nurses and professional staff. There are also reports that the hospital crisis may spread to other Transvaal hospitals."

Mr Gibson said he had asked the chairman of the provincial council, Mr B.D.T. Boshoff, to convene an emergency session.

"It is only by taking this action that the whole matter will be properly discussed and debated. The grievances must be very serious to have led to the present state of affairs."

Special Session Denied

MB211529 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The MEC [Member of the Executive Council] for hospital services in the Transvaal, Mr (Dan Kirstein), has said in Pretoria that no special session of the provincial council will be held to discuss the situation at Baragwanath Hospital. He was reacting to a request by the leader of the PFP [Progressive Federal Party] in the provincial council, Mr Douglas Gibson, that a special sitting be held because the situation at the hospital was getting out of hand.

Mr (Kirstein) said there was no reason for a special sitting, because the situation at the hospital was not chaotic, as had been reported. Mr (Kirstein) said there were no problems at the hospital, where only the wards were still being manned by the army. All other services were being carried out by the hospital staff.

Mr (Kirstein) said about 200 students nurses have reapplied for jobs and that the remainder were awaiting the outcome of the court ruling.

Suit Brought by Dismissed Nurses Postponed

MB211312 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 21, SAPA — The urgent appplication brought before the Rand Supreme Court by the 940 dismissed student nurses at Baragwanath Hospital was today postponed until tomorrow.

The respondents in the case — the Transvaal administrator, the director of hospital services and the chief superintendant of Baragwaneth Hospital — had not filed their affidavits by the court set at 2 pm. [as received] The case will resume at 9.30 am tomorrow.

Mr Jules Browde, SC [Senior Counsel], appearing for the dismissed nurses, told Mr Justice R. Goldstone the reply had been expected this morning, but was not yet available to them. Mr K. Coetzee, SC, appearing for the respondents, said their reply ran into 100 pages and was still being prepared. The courtroom was packed by about 200 young women.

UDF Executive Member Placed Under House Arrest

MB212020 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2019 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 21, SAPA — A UDF [United Democratic Front] executive member, Mr Trevor Manuel, has been house-arrested for five years and has been served with various restriction orders following his release from a month's detention under the Internal Security Act. Mr Manuel, who was released late on Tuesday afternoon, has been confined to his house in Maitland from 7 pm until 6 am on weekdays and on every Saturday, Sunday and public holiday.

Mr Manuel, who is a member of UDF's National Executive, was detained on October 22 under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He has been prevented from attending any gatherings "at which any form of state or principle or policy of or action by the government of a state is propagated, defended, criticised or discussed."

He may not attend any gathering where school pupils are being instructed or addressed. Mr Manuel has to report to the Maitland police station every Monday and is confined to the Cape Town magisterial district.

He may not go to any premises where a publication is compiled, printed or published or to premises which house a number of organisations which have been listed in a government notice, nor may he participate in the preparation of any publication. He is also prevented from going to any school, college or university and

he may not communicate with anyone on whom restrictions have been served in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The details of the restriction orders which have been served on Mr Manuel were released today by his attorney, Mr Essa Moosa.

Restraining Order Issued Against Assaulting Detainee
MB210458 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2037 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town, Nov 20, SAPA — The Cape Supreme Court today granted an interim interdict restraining the minister of law and order and the commissioner of police from assaulting and interrogating a detained Cape Town trade unionist, Miss June Esau.

Miss Esau, 33, a Clothing Workers Union organiser, was detained under the emergency regulations on October 25 and has since been held at Pollsmoor Prison. Police have allegedly assaulted Miss Esau during interrogation at Caledon Square between last Sunday afternoon and the early hours of Monday, November 19, according to papers submitted to the court.

In an affidavit submitted to the court, Dr Norman Maharaj, a senior medical officer at Groote Schuur who treated Miss Esau there, said she had told him on Tuesday, November 19, of allegedly being "punched on her head, pushed around, made to stand with her head between her knees, punched on the back of her neck and made to stand for long hours" by police.

"She also alleged that she had been punched against a wall thereby injuring her arm," he said.

Dr Maharaj said he had found bruises on Miss Esau's left upper eye lid, on her temporal region, on the right side of her neck and bruises and swelling on her right elbow.

Affidavits from two policemen — Warrant Officers Jakobus Steenkamp and Jakobus Malan — and one policewoman — Constable Maria Van Schalkwyk — submitted to the court denied that Miss Esau had been assaulted in their presence. However, Warrant Officer Malan said it was possible Miss Esau might have suffered bruises when a strong wind slammed the door of the car in which she was being transported to Caledon Square on Sunday.

Mr Justice Gerald Friedman granted the interim order during a late sitting of the court lasting till after 7 pm tonight.

He said that in granting the order he made no "findings of credibility" until further evidence had been submitted to the court.

The order restrained both the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, and the commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, and thereby the police, from "assaulting, interrogating in any manner other than that prescribed by law, employing any undue or unlawful pressure or inflicting any form of unlawful duress" on the detainee.

The application was made on behalf of Mr Jacob Esau, brother of Miss Esau, and supported by affidavits from Dr Maharaj, Professor Cecil Bloch, head of the department of plastic surgery at Groote Schuur Hospital and the University of Cape Town, and Miss Benita Friedlander, a hospital social worker.

404 Detained in Past Week; 5,971 Total Arrests
MB220858 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 22, SAPA — Altogether 404 people have been detained in the past week under the emergency regulations, bringing to at least 5971 the number of people who have been arrested under the four-month-old state of emergency. According to a list issued by police in Pretoria today, most of the latest detentions occurred in the Western Province.

Although police no longer issue list of detainees who have been released, a police report today said 1080 people were still being held.

Economic Official Interviewed on Business Regulation
MB210955 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Interview with Dr Francois Jacobsz, chairman of the economic committee of the President's Council, on the "Network" program by Jannie Botes — live]

[Excerpts] The President's Council's report on deregulation and small businesses, which was presented today, has cited the Group Areas Act as one of the obtacles to free business participation for all. The act makes the opening of business areas very difficult. Dr Francois Jacobsz, chairman of the economic committee of the President's Council, is linked with us by microwave from Cape Town this evening. Doctor, good evening.

[Jacobsz] Good evening.

[Botes] There are certain articles of the Group Areas Act that have been identified as limiting the opening of business areas in particular. What do these articles stipulate and have you recommended that they be removed?

[Jacobsz] We have accepted it as an objective of the report that all premises zoned for business should be exempted from the restrictions of the Groups Areas Act. In other words, Article 19 of the Group Areas Act should be applied to such premises.

[Botes] What does Article 19 entail, Doctor?

[Jacobsz] Article 19 enables the state president to open such areas for business activities to all race groups.

[Botes] If these articles are removed, does it mean that the Group Areas Act will become streamlined and there will be no restricting articles within the act?

[Jacobsz] As far as economic activity is concerned, yes. It will create a situation where a trader of any race group will be free to trade in any area. There is no restriction on his business activity.

[Botes] Doctor, since the introduction of the Amendment Act on Group Areas on 30 May not one business area has been opened. Do you anticipate that your recommendations will speed up matters?

[Jacobsz] Well, we have taken note of the amendments made last year and we are also aware of the fact that there are all sorts of other administrative procedures that have to be created to handle such requests administratively. We feel that these procedures should come under constant attention to ensure that there are no unnecessary restrictions or wasting of time and that the situation will develop in such a way that business areas could be opened to all races as soon as possible.

[Botes] When is as soon as possible, Doctor?

[Jacobsz] We could say within a few months.

[Botes] Within a few months from now, from November?

[Jacobsz] Look, this must be ... [changes thought] The various local authorities have already made applications and these are being looked at according to the regulations and procedures laid down. We would like to see that it is expedited and concluded within a matter of months.

[Botes] Doctor, you know that the state president has certain standpoints on the Group Areas Act. How does it affect your proposals?

[Jacobsz] We have stated early in our investigation that we do not want to get involved with the principle of the Group Areas Act but we would only give attention to those aspects of the Group Areas Act concerning economic activities. As far as I am concerned, the recommendations we are now making do not affect any of the other principles of the Group Areas Act as far as residential areas or educational institutions are concerned.

[Botes] You suggest that a council for small businesses should be created by parliament to act autonomously as a statutory council with the primary aim of developing and promoting small businesses. Will it not clash with the aims of the Small Business Development Corporation [SBDC] as it exists today?

[Jacobsz] The SBDC, one must understand, is one of the most important development instruments that we have and it is doing excellent work to promote small business organizations, but something bigger than the SBDC is needed which could give attention specifically to the resolution of problems existing in the small business sector as a whole and which would be able to make recommendations to the government in connection with changes of policy to promote it.

[Botes] Have you previously negotiated in this connection with the SBDC to find out what their standpoint is?

[Jacobsz] Well, you see there is today a council for the promotion of small businesses which has mainly performed the same functions we recommended in our report. The difference is that the present council does not have executive powers, it has no administrative foundation. What we will recommend is that a statutory council should function autonomously and independently. The real functions of this council for small businesses will not differ substantially from those already existing in the SBDC.

[Botes] Does it mean that the present SBDC will perhaps be replaced?

[Jacobsz] No definitely not. The SBDC will play a very important role in the execution of economic policy concerning small business development. It is one of the most important financial and development organizations, but here it specifically deals with the actual problems of the businessmen. I am talking of the development problems of businessmen. The SBDC's attention should be focused to ensure that the small businessman is taught how to manage his organization properly. That is not something that the council will do. The council will carefully look, in the broadest possible terms, at economic policy and what the consequences will be for the small business sector.

[Botes] Doctor, are you aware of the SBDC's reaction to your report? I have here a very concise resume. The SBDC welcomes the fact that deregulation is addressed and is also happy about more funds being made available, but the SBDC has problems with the implementation proposals. According to them, research on the report has been conducted a little too quickly and in some instances is a little ill-considered. What is your reaction to this?

[Jacobsz] Well, we do not expect the SBDC to do research work. A number of university institutions have already ....

[Botes, interrupting] But you do not understand me correctly, doctor.

[Jacobsz] Sorry.

[Botes] The SBDC refers to you, your report, your recommendations tabled today, and says that it has been badly researched, if I can put it that way, in certain aspects, and that it was done a little hastily.

[Jacobsz] No definitly not. I can assure you that every new proposal made there especially concerning the SBDC is based on testimony received from many credit-worthy organizations, wholesale organizations and so forth. It is not simply opinions and information received from organizations that do not have much knowledge of the small business sector or from ignorant people.

[Botes] Doctor, the report has been tabled today. What now?

[Jacobsz] Naturally, what we now want is that the proposals must first be accepted and implemented as soon as possible. With regard to the deregulation proposals we made, it is one of the most important directions to be taken to make it possible for the small business sector to develop. That is what we want to see being implemented as soon as possible.

[Botes] Dr Jacobsz, we thank you for your participation. Good night.

[Jacobsz] Thank you Jannie.

Further on Heideveld Teachers' Refusal To Hold Exams

MB211200 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1203 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 21, SAPA — A petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle and three pupils were taken away by police at Cathkin Senior Secondary School in Heideveld today.

In another development, 27 teachers at the school who are refusing to administer exams on educational grounds were told the Department of Education and Culture had decreed that they forfeit their November and December salaries. A police spokesman confirmed that three pupils had been taken to the Mitchells Plain police station for questioning "in connection with disruption" on the school's premises. Liaison officer, Lt Attie Laubscher, said police arrived at the school at about 9.30 am "when trouble started."

A petrol bomb was hurled at a police vehicle at 10.10 am but missed, exploding harmlessly in a piece of open ground, he said. Three boys were taken away for questioning at 11 am, he said.

Sources at the school said about 500 of the schools 710 pupils arrived at the school this morning when the first internal exam was to be written. However, the majority had refused to write and were dismissed about 10 am, leaving 56 pupils to write under police guard.

The source said the principal had been instructed by the regional director of the department and education and culture, Dr L. Kathan, that the November and December salary cheques of the 27 teachers refusing to administer the exams should be returned to the department. Teachers confirmed that they had been told of this instruction by the principal during a staff meeting this morning. The teachers — the majority of the schools 42 staffers — earlier told the department they would not administer exams because of difficulties in conducting them "under present circumstances."

They believed the exams were "a complete farce." Pupils had covered only half the year's work, but the department had decreed they should be tested on the years' syllabi, the teachers said.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Arrests, Arson

21 Nov Evening Report

MB211718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1703 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 21, SAPA — Here is the 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the police public Relations Directorate in Pretoria. This report is in addition to, and updates, the interim report issued on Mamelodi earlier today:

In a later incident in Mamelodi, a group of blacks threw a petrol bomb at a police vehicle. Police fired one shot with a shotgun, fatally wounding one black man. One youth was also arrested in the township on a charge of public violence.

Incidents in other parts of the country include:

At Mitchells Plain, stone-throwing Coloureds caused extensive damage to a school and at Bonteheuwel in a similar incident, police arrested a coloured woman.

In Bonguletho township near Oudtshoorn, groups of people on two occasions this morning stoned police vehicles. In one incident a youth was slightly wounded when police fired birdshot at the attackers. Police arrested a second man in the same incident.

In KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage, a water tanker was extensively damaged by arsonists and in the Songa township near Uitenhage, police arrested three youths after a police vehicle was stoned.

In Tembisa outside Kempton Park, police arrested five youths on charges of public violence following recent incidents of unrest in the area.

22 Nov Morning Report

MB220634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0630 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Nov 22, SAPA — Following is police overnight unrest situation report to 8 am today, issued by the public relations division of the SAP in Pretoria.

A total of 1,080 people are at present being held in terms of the emergency regulations.

The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

In the black residential area near Queenstown, a black male was stabbed to death by a mob. Police arrested two men in connection with this incident.

At Mohlakeng, also on the West Rand, police arrested a man, part of a group who were allegedly intimidating residents. In the same area, two private homes were extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Soweto (WWR) a private home was set alight by arsonists. In the ensuing blaze, a black female was killed while four black females and a black male were admitted to hospital with serious burns. In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a petrol bomb was hurled into a bus. Four black females were injured.

Following the unrest in Mamelodi yesterday, police are investigating all reports of deaths so that an accurate figure can be established. The figure will be supplied to the media as soon as available.

Athlone Gun Battles Reported

MB220516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2029 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 21, SAPA — Gun battles between Athlone residents and police erupted twice last night and two people were arrested after a police patrol was allegedly pelted with stones and rocks. Police said they had no record of any injuries.

Severe damage was caused to the nearby Belgravia Road branch of Barclays Bank where furniture was dragged out through broken front windows and set alight in the street.

A police spokesman said the drama began about 10 pm when a police patrol was attacked with stones by a crowd of "about 100" people at the corner of Belgravia and Klipfontein Road. Three policemen emerged from the patrol van to try and arrest some of the stonethrowers but immediately found themselves under small arms fire from the crowd. Each policeman had responded by firing a round of birdshot before arresting a 16-year-old girl and a 22-year-old man.

During the arrest the policemen were alerted to a "burglary in progress" at the nearby Barclays Bank and had sped to the new crisis point. As the patrol van arrived in Belgravia Road it was again attacked with rocks by a large crowd. The policemen emerged from their vehicle only to be shot at once more. The policemen fired another three shotgun rounds, dispersing the crowd before summoning reinforcements. No further arrests were made. The two people arrested are expected to appear in court soon to face charges of public violence. None of the police patrol members were injured.

The spokesman said damage to the bank was estimated at R3000. Damage to the police vehicle was "about R300."

Soldiers Injured

MB220941 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0932 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Cape Town, Nov 22, SAPA — Police have arrested three people — one of them a woman — in connection with a grenade blast in which three Cape corps soldiers were injured. Grenade blasts in the Western Cape area have injured six people since Saturday. The arrested people — one of whom is under 18 — will appear in court soon. The arrests are understood to have been made after police received information following yesterday's blast.

The three soldiers, two of them aged 18 and one 19, were injured while standing next to their armoured personel carrier near Crossroads. They were taken to 2 Military Hospital at Wynberg where they received treatment for wounds to their arms and legs.

It was the first time troops have been injured in a grenade blast in the Western Cape.

Police said the attack happened while a buffel armoured carried was parked at the side of Lansdowne Road near Crossroads about 3:40 pm yesterday. The soldiers were standing outside the vehicle when the blast occurred. A helicopter monitoring a funeral in nearby Guguletu flew over the scene of the attack soon afterwards but the pilot and observer could see no sign of the attacker. The area was sealed off and searched.

The name of the soldiers have not been released as disclosure might lead to victimisation. It is understood that they were discharged after treatment.

Queenstown 'Quiet But Tense'

MB221337 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1333 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Queenstown, Nov 22, SAPA — The streets of Queenstown's black Mlungisi township were "quiet but tense" today in the aftermath of violence that erupted last Friday and is reported to have left 16 people dead. The violence erupted when coloured homes were petrol-bombed and attacked by blacks, apparently angry because promised coloured support for the consumer boycott of white businesses had not materialised, primary school teacher and leader of the local coloured vigilante group, Mr Winston Jasson, said today.

A petrol-bomb attack on the Aloevale Coloured Community Centre in the Queenstown area last Saturday was the third attack on coloured property in recent weeks, Mr Jasson said. Three businesses situated at the southern edge of the white area of Queenstown were also petrol-bombed at the weekend, it was reported. The consumer boycott, at the last count, was responsible for 30 Queenstown businesses going under, SAPA learned today.

Mr Jasson said the vigilante group, formed on Sunday — which he said was supported by overwhelming consensus at a meeting attended by 900 men on Tuesday night — involved about 200 to 300 men and existed solely to protect property. "There are no politics involved. It is just plain commonsense."

He denied reports that coloured youths had petrol-bombed their own community centre. He also denied that the vigilante group operated in the black township of Mlungisi, as it had been formed solely to protect property in coloured areas and had no right to operate there.

Mr Jasson also took a swipe at the United Democratic Front and the Azanian People's Organisation, whose "faceless members" he accused of having told the black community the consumer boycott had the support of Coloureds.

At 11 am on Monday 500 blacks approached Aloevale, to be met by about an equal force of coloured men, he said. "There was no confrontation. A man came forward and said they wanted to talk. He said blacks had been promised coloured help with the consumer boycott.

"I replied that the democratically-elected coloured management committee had never promised this support. He was on the verge

of telling us who had told him we would help when a casspir approached and everybody ran away."

Mr Jasson said the vigilante group would continue operating until a commando group, whose volunteers were currently undergoing official medicals, had been appointed. He said the consumer boycott was still in force and that small businesses in Queenstown had been hard hit.

A spokesman at the Mlungisi Clinic today confirmed that township streets were quiet and said police patrols were "very evident." The spokesman declined to talk about the recent violence "as we are living in fear."

Meanwhile, Mr Jasson said he had been "excommunicated" by the Church of the Province of SA (Anglican) for his role in the formation of the vigilante group.

Parish priest Father Barry Woodstock said, however, he had suspended Mr Jasson from communion in terms of the SA Prayer Book — "page 227, which states that a person not in love and harmony with his community might be suspended. Mr Jasson was not excommunicated," he said.

Father Woodstock said although the causes of the weekend violence were unclear, many believed it had erupted after police conducted a raid in Mlungisi on Friday night and not because of conflict over black/coloured attitudes to the consumer boycott. His assistant church warden had been arrested during community reconciliation talks, but had been released on Monday. A Methodist minister was still in detention, however. He said many of those who died had been killed at the Methodist church in Mlungisi on Sunday, after a peaceful meeting. Blood stains were still visible at the church, Father Woodstock added.

East Cape Withdrawal

MB221512 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] The divisional commissioner of police in the Eastern Cape, Brigadier E.S. Schnetler, has confirmed that a number of defense force and police patrols have been withdrawn from the black residential areas outside Port Elizabeth. These patrols, he said, had become unnecessary, as there were no longer incidents of unrest in the areas.

Police Clash With Demonstrators in Mamelodi

Fire on Crowd

MB211228 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1222 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 21, SAPA — Billowing clouds of black smoke from bonfires enveloped Mamelodi today after police clashed with demonstrators. Eyewitnesses said there were possibly several deaths. Scores of people were injured in the clashes in which police fired teargas. It is not yet known if other ammunition was used.

Police opened fire on the large crowd which was growing restive at about 9.40 am near the local town council offices. Chaos reigned as people scattered in all directions for safety. Elderly people and children were seen falling as the crowd was stampeded by volleys of teargas from the police.

At least eight of the people on the ground appeared to be mortally wounded. They lay on the ground motionless. One elderly woman had a gaping wound on her chest. Police stopped people from getting near the wounded lying on the ground. eyewitnesses said.

A fence bordering the council offices were ripped apart as the panicking crowd ran for cover. Shoes and various pieces of clothing were scattered all over. Township residents started gathering near the council offices from about 8 am by 9 am the crowd had swelled to more than 50,000 as people staying away from work joined the gathering.

The residents had planned a march to the offices to confront the mayor, Mr Bennett Ndlazi. An earlier meeting had decided that the mayor should be urged to call for the withdrawal of the police and the army from the township "because they kill our children" and to have funeral restrictions lifted.

About 9.30 am, Mr Ndlazi — standing in a police casspir — tried to address the crowd but failed because of a poor public address system. The crowd drowned out his attempts to speak as they chanted slogans and sang. The placard-carrying crowd started hurling abuse at Mr Ndlazi and the police. Without apparent warning, the police opened fire on the people and pandemonium erupted.

Report on Situation

MB211416 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1411 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Pretoria, Nov 21, SAPA — An interim unrest report on the situation in Mamelodi, near Pretoria, was issued by the police Directorate of Public Relation in Pretoria at 4 pm today. A directorate spokesman said that due to numerous inquiries received from the media concerning the situation in Mamelodi, "this office as a special service has decided to depart from the normal procedures and to issue this interim statement.

"The first act of intimidation occurred in the Mamelodi black residential area this morning between 4 am and 7 am, when small groups of blacks ordered passengers from buses and threated the drivers with violence. Police arrested four ringleaders.

"At 6.45 am another group of blacks gathered illegally and on refusing to obey the police command for them to disperse, tearsmoke was used.

"The police at 6.45 am were again forced to use tearsmoke to disperse a group of blacks who were intimidating bus drivers. Police in the process arrested a black man and a black woman. In a further incident blacks placed obstructions in a road and tried to prevent police from removing them. The group fled when police fired tearsmoke.

"Small groups of blacks continued roaming the streets and at about 9.20 am they gathered outside the police barracks, but dispersed when ordered to do so.

"At 10 am a group of blacks attacked and stoned a police vehicle. As a result of this police fired on the mob, fatally wounding a black female. A black male was also arrested in connection with the incident.

"In another incident a petrol bomb was hurled at a police vehicle, setting the vehicle alight and causing extensive damage.

"Police also arrested six youths and seven black men on charges of public violence. Police are at present still patrolling the area," the directorate spokesman said.

BBC on Mamelodi Violence

MB211610 London BBC in English 1515 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] In South Africa there has been a violent confrontation between police and black demonstrators in the township of Mamelodi, east of Pretoria. Blacks were protesting at the continued presence of the army in the township as well as over other grievances, and there were deaths when police and protestors clashed. Elizabeth Blunt asked Tony Mazwai in Johannesburg what had happened.

[Begin recording] [Mazwai] The residents were marching on to the local town council, protesting at the presence of the army and the police in townships, the high rents, and they also wanted the town councillors to resign, and they also wanted the school situation brought to normality.

[Blunt] How many people were there on the march?

[Mazwai] According to reliable estimates, the figure could have been as high at 50,000, although I would conservatively put it at about 35,000. But it was actually the whole township invoived. Now, this is a very big township, and a lot of preparation went into this. It was supposed to have been yesterday, but it was postponed to today, and last night youngsters were going from house to house telling people not to go to work, but to report to a central point where they would march on to the township offices.

[Blunt] And what actually happened this morning?

[Mazwai] The people marched on to the township offices and then on the way they came across the mayor of the township, that is, Mr Bennett Ndlazi, and they told him to lead them to the police station. And then he apparently refused, and he went off, and then he later reappeared on top of a police vehicle. And the mob became infuriated when they saw him, and they started shouting abuses at him and, according to some reports, some stones were thrown at him. The police then apparently panicked, and started shooting, firing teargas, and later on they fired live bullets. And because of the large crowd, a lot of people fell. There was a general stampede, and a lot of people fell, and many of them were apparently crushed by the others. Now, at this stage, the figure of those dead is estimated by the local civic association as 10.

[Blunt] There were some reports that there were a lot of elderly people involved.

[Mazwai] Yes, the elderly. It was a special request that had been made that mothers, especially elderly mothers, who are the parents of the students who are involved in this boycotting battle with the police, should actually be the people who are in the march. It was hoped that when others march, elderly people, then the security forces would hold their fire. But it appears that this was in fact a miscalculation.

[Blunt] What happened after that? Are the security forces still patroling the township?

[Mazwai] The security forces are now manning the township. The press has been thrown out. The place has been declared an affected area, and there are security forces all over the township, and the whole place is tense. And the residents are busy licking their wounds, and there is just a mood of sullen anger at what the march has turned out to be. [end recording]

'Uneasy Calm' Returns

MB221015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1009 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov 22, SAPA — Uneasy calm returned to Mamelodi today. Thousands of commuters travelled to work as usual and other residents went about their daily affairs.

The stay-away and march to the local town council chambers yesterday left up to 10 people dead according to news and eyewitness reports. Hundreds were injured in the violence that saw police fire teargas, bird-shot and other ammunition to disperse more than 50000 demonstrators. A spokesman for the police division for public relations said there was still some "confusion" regarding the exact number of deaths.

The SAP said in their morning bulletin today that all reports of deaths in Mamelodi were being investigated to accurately determine the toll and a final figure would be made public as soon as possible.

Last night, police using roadscrapers removed rocks, derelict cars and other barricades placed on the township's main road by retreating residents to hinder police pursuit.

The demonstrators were demanding the withdrawal of defence force and white police from the township, the unbanning of weekend funerals in the township and the lifting of restrictions on the number of people allowed to attend funerals. Strong police and army patrols moved about the township early today to ensure that commuters could travel to work undisturbed.

Shops and other business premises which were closed yesterday opened nearly today. Trucks delivering consumer goods to shops arrived early but some bread delivery trucks stopped at the township's entrance, reluctant to enter.

Burials, funeral services and night vigils have been banned in Mamelodi from 6 pm today to 6 pm on Sunday.

The restrictions have been imposed by the magistrate for the Wonderboom district, Mr P.A.J. Burger, in terms of Section 46 (1) (b) (i) of the Internal Security Act.

The notice published yesterday said the magistrate had reason to believe that the public peace would be seriously endangered by night vigils, funeral services and burials in the township during the specified period.

Helicopters Used

MB221525 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Police have back-tracked twice on statements they issued concerning yesterday's violence in Mamelodi. They have now confirmed that helicopters were used to fire on crowds after first describing the reports as utter nonsense. A police official says it is possible that teargas was fired from helicopters yesterday after residents told reporters of this, but the residents could not identify the ammunition used.

And police have now cinfirmed that 13 people were killed in the township during a protest march after insisting until this morning that only 2 people were killed in the police action. They have revised their total after police found 11 other bodies in several parts of Mamelodi. Newspapers have been reporting tolls of at least 10 since this morning.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

MB220617 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 21 November says in an editorial on the National Party caucus meeting in Pretoria that the unanimous support given the government for its reforms is a highly encouraging sign. "Where are the days when the NP was so divided internally that the warring fanctions literally paralyzed the party?" It adds that as the year draws to a close, the spirit in the party is one of total trust in the leadership and direction of the NP, and with this mandate from the recent by-elections, the NP has a splendid platform to launch its initiatives in 1986. However, the editorial says, there must be definite movement. "Many blame the government for not moving fast enough, but it must be understood that a party and a government must first have clarity over its direction and the consequences of its actions before it can make its move. The clarity is there now, and the support has been reaffirmed, which is why South African politics are absolutely ripe for dynamic advancement in 1986."

In a second editorial, the same issue of the paper says the recommendations by the economic committee of the President's Council aimed at streamlining the small business sector are to be welcomed. "For too long — and not only in the present dire economic period — that sector, like many other sectors of South African society, suffered under too many regulations and laws." The editorial adds that if the recommendations are accepted, they contain a further political significance for blacks, who are often born entrepreneurs, and for whom running their own business was only a dream. "If their participation in capitalism is made easier, they will turn their backs on socialism and Marxism. And that is what we all want."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 21 November reports that a number of people were injured when Bophuthatswana police fired tearsmoke canisters and used batons to disperse commuters boycotting Public Transportation Company buses in Ga-Rankuwa on Monday. "Large numbers of workers were stranded at the Mabopane railway station on Tuesday night when BTH [Bophutatswana Transport Holdings] employees refused to drive into Mabopane and Winterveldt for fear of their lives," the article says. The bus boycott began on Sunday in protest of the 17.5 percent increase in fares which went into effect that day.

The *SOWETAN* reports in the same edition that the South African Coordinating Committee of the International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Union "has protested at the attacks on trade union offices and the dismissal of striking workers in South Africa." The committee took the action at a Johannesburg meeting following the fire bomb attack on the offices of the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union at Khotso House in Johannesburg last weekend, the article says. They also protested the attack on trade union and community organization offices during October in Cape Town.

The newspaper reports in another article that the women's section of the South African Allied Workers Union has "called on all women's organisations to join them in their demand for the removal of the SADF in black townships." In a statement after a meeting in Johannesburg, the group "said they intended to meet the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to request him to remove the forces," the article notes.

"The local town councils in the Vaal Triangle have run out of funds and can no longer meet their commitments to the Rand Water Board," the *SOWETAN* reports in the same edition. The chief director of the Orange Vaal Development Board said that in the wake of sustained nonpayment of rent by almost all Vaal Triangle residents since September last year, the town councils "can also no longer meet their debts with ESCOM and other authorities in regard to water, electricity and sewerage."

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 21 November carries a full page of stories dealing with the state of emergency, along with four black-bordered areas bearing the notation "picture banned" and captions describing the photographs that might have been taken if the ban on visual media had not been enacted. Jo-Anne Collinge notes in the lead article: "Four months ago today emergency rule was imposed on the Eastern Cape and the Transvaal's industrial heart — a measure calculated to douse political violence (which had claimed about 330 lives since January) and a move which the State President asserted would not hurt law-abiding citizens. In the 122 days since the start of the emergency on July 21, at least 380 people have died in political violence, according to *THE STAR*'s records — a death rate

significantly higher than the 334 deaths recorded by the South African Institute of Race Relations in the 200 days leading up to the emergency." Collinge notes that fatalities in most parts of the country "dropped dramatically in early November, rising somewhat mid-month. But the statistical picture suggests that the state of emergency has not quelled political resistance nor ended the violence arising from it." She continues: "There is little dispute that President Botha's promise that the rights of law-abiding people would be left intact by emergency rule has long been broken. Restrictions on freedom of movement, expression and association have become wide-ranging as the Government has exercised more and more of the powers held in store since the start of the emergency." Collinge adds that "unusual use of the Internal Security Act has paralleled the enforcement of emergency measures." It has been used to outlaw meetings of the United Democratic Front and its affiliates, to ban the Congress of South African Students (COSAS), "the first banning of an organisation since 1977", and to detain people in areas where the emergency does not apply, she says.

Another article on the same page notes that half of the persons who died in political violence since July 21 "were killed by security forces, according to research released by the Institute of Race Relations. Another 107 civilians, it says, died at the hands of their 'neighbors' — many of them in mob violence — and seven policemen were killed by mobs." It is too simple to see the physical conflict as a clash between security forces and township residents or as black on black conflict, the article says. "The overwhelming evidence is that the battle is between those fighting apartheid and those who support or compromise with the system. And the anti-apartheid forces are clearly not always on the defensive."

An article by Phil Mtimkulu notes that the state of emergency has brought about change in Soweto and other black townships. "The sporadic incidents of unrest in Soweto were not on the same scale as in other areas," he says. "It was among the few areas where, before the state of emergency was declared, there was a semblance of normal schooling. Police had been keeping a low profile in many areas of Soweto but the declaration of the state of emergency signalled an obvious presence and the arrival of the army." This arrival coincided with the start of class boycotts and disruptions, Mtimkulu says.

An accompnying article notes that tough measures enacted in the last 4 months to break the education boycott have not succeeded in getting the students back to class. The banning of COSAS actually triggered further stayway action by pupils, it says. "The actions of the security forces attempting to enforce the back-to-school law led to confrontations and loss of life — to the extent that a group of parents rallied behind the children. Perhaps their most frequently heard preconditions for a return to the schoolrooms is that the SADF be withdrawn from the townships."

The last article on the page, by Gary van Staden, says that if one of the reasons for imposing the state of emergency was to break the black consumer boycotts, "it backfired badly, jeopardising delicate negotiations between boycott leaders and white businessmen." "While it may be true the emergency regulations assisted police and businessmen to break consumer boycotts in some Transvaal and Free State towns, it is equally true that the boycott movement never really got off the ground in those provinces anyway. The well-organised and effective boycott which was in operation in the Eastern Cape continued," he notes.

In an editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says the country desperately needs hope and optimism and if the government would make a "profound symbolic gesture and lift the state of emergency before Christmas", it might be amazed at the improved political mood. There are two reasons now why the Government can contemplate this move, the editorial says. "The first is that the emergency is demonstrably hardening attitudes and endangering long-term peace. Nothing can be more dangerous. The second is that the authorities themselves seem to feel the worst is over."

In a second editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* points out that "after a riot squad clash with rioters in which four people were killed, police Lieutenant de Vries offered to raise funds to pay for the victims' funerals. Later he told the black community of Leandra in the Eastern Transvaal he was sorry people had been killed but he had sent his men into the township only after rioting had been reported. He offered to withdraw them in exchange for an undertaking that rioting would be stopped. That night he withdrew his men and next day the township was quiet." This strategy is in stark contrast to "the agressive and threatening responses of some of Lieutenant de Vries' colleagues in similar situations", it says. Perhaps the "Minister and the Commissioner" should take note.

David Braun reports in the same edition on an interview with Deputy Minister of Development and of Land Affairs Ben Wilkens, "who is responsible for the consolidation and land development of the homelands." Wilkens said the "Government's homeland consolidation policy has by and large been a success story," Braun reports. "He said the decades-long process of land transfer to the 10 homelands had beeen almost completed. The land quota for seven of the ethnic states had in fact already been finalised. All that remained were the final proposals for the consolidation of Transkei, KwaZulu and Kangwane; the settling of a number of regional and local land disputes; the rate and manner of handing over some of the land which had been earmarked for transfer; and legislation to enable property ownership in the non-independent (but self-governing) national states."

Braun says when asked about forced removals "Mr Wilkens said that because South Africa's constitutional proposals were still being finalised, in theory it was not possible to say there would not be more compulsory resettlement. However, the Government had decided to suspend forced removals and had opted for negotiation with people to get them to co-operate. The system was more flexible now, and if people did not want to move they would not be forced to do so." On the other hand, Wilkens said, people who wanted to take advantage of offers of better land "would not be allowed to do so unless the entire community they come from agreed to move."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 21 November carries a report by John Battersby which says ANC sources have emphasized that "the single act of releasing Mandela and other political prisoners would dramatically improve the climate for

dialogue and would 'probably set in motion an irreversile process which would lead to a negotiated settlement'." Battersby says the sources said the "ANC was opposed to the idea of a truce before dialogue began because this would create a new precedent. There are also fears within the ANC camp that if the organisation formally renounces violence — or even declares a conditional truce — before dialogue begins, it could be lured into a trap where it would be technically legal — as in the case with SWAPO internal — but in practice neutralised from participation by the Internal Security Act." A review of the Security Act would be one of the ANC's first priorities once talks began, Battersby says. "Legalising the ANC would be meaningless, it is argued, if the organisation was not allowed to operate normally and was subjected to the same kind of repression and intimidation as the United Democratic Front."

In an editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* says the President's Council's report on small business and deregulation is "encouraging and disheartening at the same time." The report "identifies the Group Areas Act as a major stumbling block in the path of economic progress. But the investigating committee proved incapable of reaching consensus on the need to scrap the Act, and consequently ended up tinkering with sections." No amount of "fiddling" on this issue will suffice, the editorial states. "Group Areas must go, simple as that."

Ken Owen, in a column on freedom of the press in the same edition, notes that "Black South Africans are clearly being denied, by circumstance and prejudice as much as by law, the right to be heard." Because of this, "voiceless people are tyring to make themselves heard, and they have found the best way to do so is to create mayhem, which is reported abroad, which stimulates pressures like sanctions, which alarms the white business and political elites, which may lead to redress of black grievances. The entire problem might be circumvented if, instead of trying to mute the news from the townships as government has appealed to them to do, the South African media were to increase and improve their reporting — to give black people a voice."

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 21 November carries a report by Brian Stuart which says, "The call by the President's Council this week for the amendement or repeal of the Group Areas Act on economic grounds is seen in political circles as 'another nail in the coffin' of one of apartheid's central measures." "It is significant that the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council this week repeatedly referred to the Group Areas Act as discriminatory and economically restrictive," Stuart says.

SWAZILAND

Taiwan Vice Premier Arrives for Visit

MB211654 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The visiting vice premier of the Republic of China to Swaziland, Mr Lin Yang-kin, has expressed hope that the existing technical cooperation between the two countires could be strengthened. Speaking at the Matsapha airport on arrival today, he said his country is prepared to offer assistance of any type to the Government of Swaziland in the future. The vice premier further pointed out that through the leadership of the royal family, this country has been able to develop. He went on and conveyed his president's warm greetings for the well being of her majesty, the Queen Regent, and her government, and the prosperity of the Swazi nation.

In turn, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, said Swaziland is highly honored to be visited by the vice premier of the Republic of China. He said such a visit showed its friendship towards the Swazi nation and the Chinese community.

Mr Mnisi went on and stated that during his visit, Mr Lin Yang-kin will be able to tour all the projects undertaken by the Republic of China in the kingdom. The vice premier was met at the airport by the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Mhambi Mnisi; the minister of finance, Mr Sibusiso Dlamini; the chief of protocol, Mr John Dube; and a protocol officer, Mr John Simelane; and the Chinese community in Swaziland.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Praises Relations With Yugoslavia

MB210629 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Nov 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda today described the cooperation between Zambia and Yugoslavia as exemplary and an example of what can be achieved between Third World countries. Speaking when Energoprojekt President (Djinu Nemenedic) called on him at State House, President Kaunda said this cooperation has been made more meaningful because of the commitment of both countries to mankind's welfare. The president credited the strong relationship between the two countries to the late President Josip Tito when he said he had died, but still lives on. [as heard] He said Zambia was determined to overcome her economic problems in order to improve the life of the people of Zambia and to meet her international financial obligations.

South African Businessmen Depart After Talks

MB212001 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] A 9-man delegation from South Africa which arrived in Lusaka a few days ago to hold consultation talks with business leaders has left the Zambian capital, describing the talks as successful. The leader of the delegation, Mr David Graham, says the group looked into the possibility of involving South African companies in exporting more goods to Zambia. They also looked into areas in which South African technology could be transferred to Zambia.

Mr Graham added that the talks were only exploratory and that, although his group had identified the agricultural sector as an area where more South African investment could be channeled, nothing concrete had been agreed between the two parties.

ZIMBABWE

Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Arrives for Visit

MB210652 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, arrived in Harare yesterday for a 4-day visit to Zimbabwe. He was met at the airport by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and other government officials. Comrade Dizdarevic is expected to visit the Heroes Acre today, and will pay a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. He said he will exchange views on the Nonaligned Movement and other issues with government officials while in the country. Comrade Mangwende said Zimbabwe will benefit from the experience of Yugoslavia as it is a founder of the Nonaligned Movement.

Lays Wreath

MB211433 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] The visiting Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, Comrade Raif Dizdarevic, today toured Heroes Acre in Harare where he laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende. The two men later held discussions in which they expressed determination to further strengthen cooperation between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia.